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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

ONE PENNY

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE WHEEL IN A TURKISH CAMP.

TURKISH CAMP.

No greater punishment can be inflitted on a Turk than holding him up to ridicule; the second greatest punishment is depriving him of his pipe. In the punishment of the wheel, as shown in our front page illustration, both these, to him, disagreeable ends are realised. Instead of grinning through a collar, he is grinned at through the spokes of a wheel; and tied as he is, there is no possibility of enjoying a smoke. Although one of the lookers-on has a whip, this is not used on the Turkoman's back. His punishment is in the degrading position in which he is bound, and which excites the same amount of ridicule among those who come to jeer him as did once our old punishment of putting a man in the stocks.

On Saturday morning a marriage was appointed to On Saturday morning a marriage was appointed to take place at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, between a man and a young woman employed in the neighbourhood. The bridegroom, it is stated, had previously paid his addresses to another young woman and deceived her. She, in the company of her friends, took up their position in the church, and when the bridal party were preparing to quit the building, assailed them so vigorously that a body of police were sent for. Rotten eggs and other missiles were freely thrown, and some time elapsed before the "Läppy couple" could escape. A mob of at least 500 or 600 persons assembled.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON—THE HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

In accordance with the announcement made some time since, her Majesty came to town from Windsor Castle on Monday morning, to lay the foundation-stone of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, which is intended as a memorial of the Prince Consort. Her Majesty left the Castle at half-past ten o'clock. The weather, which had been showery, cleared up as the Queen drove to the Great Western Railway terminus, where a number of spectators had assembled to witness her departure. A special train was in waiting at the terminus, which consisted of two state saloons. The Prince and Princess Christian arrived at the station before the Queen, and awaited her Majesty (who wore slight mourning), with Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, reached the station. The two Princesses were very richly attired, while Prince Leopold wore a Highland dress. The Royal party then entered the train, which arrived at Paddington at ten minutes past eleven. A vast crowd had assembled at the terminus, where several of the royal carriages, with postilions in scarlet and gold liveries, were in attendance, together with a guard of honour of the Ist Life Guards, under Captain Wilson Patten. Her Majesty and the Royal Family, on leaving the train, were met by Sir Daniel Gooch, the chairman, Captain Bulkeley, and Mr. Whitham, of the Great Western line, and escorted to the open carriages, the guard of the commondation of an audience. There is also an upper corridor the accommodation of an audience. There is also an upper corridor the accommodation of an audience. There is also an upper corridor the accommodation of an audience. There is also an upper corridor the accommodation of an audience. There is also an upper corridor the accommodation of an audience. There is also an upper corridor the accommodation of an audience. There is also an upper corridor the accommodation of an audience.



THE PUNISHMENT OF THE WHEEL IN THE TURKISH CAMP

of equal width, and lighted from the top, which an be used for similar purposes. The estimated cost of the building is £200,000. It will be built under the direction of a provisional committee, of which the Prince of Wales is the chairman; and the management of the hall will be vested in a governing body under the authority of a royal charter. The site of the hall has been granted by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and it forms a portion of the estate purchased with the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition. The funds for the erection of the hall have been obtained by the sale of the bayes, the freehold of those on the first time. by the sale of the boxes, the freehold of those on the first tier being £1.000, and those on the second £5.00 each. The hall will accommodate 6.000 persons, and of the seats provided 2,000 have been disposed of. The purpose to which the great building is to be applied is the holding of national and international congresses on subjects connected with science and art. The hall will also be employed occasionally for performances of choral and instrumental

subjects connected with science and art. The hall will also be employed occasionally for performances of choral and instrumental music, and great organ performances, similar to those now given in the large halls of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Leeds.

For the performance of the ceremony of laying the foundationstone an area had been euclosed about 200 feet long by 200 feet wide. A magnificent throne of crimson velvet had been erected, and all portions of the ground on which her Majesty had to pass had been richly carpeted. In front of the throne was a second raised dais, on which stood the Ministers of State and chief officials. Near the throne itself were his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the other members of the Royal family, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Derby (who looked exceedingly well, considering his late illness). In the centre of the lower dais, which was also carpeted, was the space for the reception of the foundation-stone. The lower portion, in which the cavity is cut to receive the copy of the charter, the coins, &c., is of fine Portland stone, but the stone itself is of beautifully polished red granite, and has deeply engraved in it, faced with gold, the following inscription: "This stone was laid by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, May 20th, 1867."

In front of the lower platf rm a large space had been reserved for the representatives of the city of London and the prophers of for the representatives of the city of London and the prophers of for the representatives of the city of London and the prophers of for the representatives of the city of London and the prophers of

Majesty Queen Victoria, May 20.h, 1867."

In front of the lower platform a large space had been reserved for the representatives of the city of London, and the members of the various corporations throughout the kingdom, who had been invited to attend, and who wore their full dress robes and insignia of office. There was an immense company present, and the spectacle was very brilliant, marred in some degree, however, by the rain, which tegan to fall just before the conclusion of th

Geremony.

Her Mejesty was received on the ground by the Prince of Wales (wholeft Paris last Sunday night), and the members of the Provisional Committee, at d conducted to the spot where the stone was to be laid. The National Authern was then sung, and the Prince of Wales, after a short address, handed to her Majesty the report of the Provisional Committee recording the undertaking, and the measures taken to carry it into effect. The coins and inscriptions were then handed to the Queen by Lord Derby, Earl Granville handing to her Majesty the glass years lin which they were to be were then handed to the Queen by Lord Derby, Earl Granville handing to her Majesty the glass vessel in which they were to be enclosed. The Queen received the trowel from Mr. Lucas, the builder, and, Lieut.-Colonel Sc tt having handed to her Majesty the line and plummet, the stone was duly laid, amid a flourish of trumpets and the firing of a Royal salute. A prayer was said by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the "Invocazione all' Armonia" by Prince Albert was sung, and the ceremonial was concluted with the National Anthem.

The Queen left Paddington Station, on her return to Windsor,

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ENGLISH EMBASSY AT PARIS.

EMBASSY AT PARIS.

The correspondent of the Telegroph gives the following description of the reception given by Lord Cowley on Friday week list:—
"Any person passing along the Faubourg St. Honore at nine o'clock would have seen that some great event was on the cards. The gate of a great hotel wide open, and guarded jealously by that inevitable picket of police—a court illuminated by great glittering gas stars—an expectant crowd, which could by no possible combination see anything but a carriage at a distance, or hear anything except that exasperating 'Eh! là bas!' of the Paris drivers. The stream of carriages began to flow at nine, and went went on till twelve, which was about high tide. The Ambassador and Ambassadress of England received! The British Embassy is, perhaps, the finest—it certainly is the prettiest—hotel in Paris, and has the great advantage of opening on a garden. This night, passing through the hall and the first salon, you looked in vain for the familiar corridor leading to the garden. It had disappeased with the garden itself, and in their place was Fairyland. At the end a trellis, covered with ivy and creepers of every kind; in the centre, a bed of flowers and a glittering fountain; on either side galleries lined with flowers; and above, a splendid light, without which no ball is possible; add to this a group of the best-looking and best-dressed people in Paris, and you may have a faint idea of the beauty of a secte which asteristed the tain; on either side galleries lined with flowers; and above, a splendid light, without which no ball is possible; add to this a group of the best-looking and best-dressed people in Paris, and you may have a faint idea of the beauty of a scene which astonished the eyes of those who have been ball-going ever since they could 'run alone.' Presently there is a movement, and an evident interest. 'The Princes are come,' and the Prince of Wales, with the Dake of Edinburgh, passes through a salon which, till the 'great arrival' of the evening occurred, might have been termed the depot of Royalty. About eleven another excitement, and the 'great arrival' of the evening occurred, might have been termed the depot of Royalty. About eleven another excitement, and the pleasant paths which surround it. Music is heard, and presently the Empress, with the Prince of Wales, the Emperor, with the English Ambassadress, the Duke of Edinburgh, and a long line of noble guests, are welcomed by the Amba-sador of England. Then the door was open, the detenu were released, and the festive halls absolutely flooded with royalty. The ball, op-ned by the Prince of Wales, then began, and from that moment became like any other very aplendid entertainment magnificently given, with, too, the great advantages of a splendid locale, a corned with exquisite taste. On one side of Fairyland was a ball-room, in which Waldwistel kept playing his wonderful dance music on the other the supper gallery. The Ambassador, Lady Cowley, Lord Dangan, Lord Royston, and all the Embassy kept perpetually going to and fro, seeking what they could do for the guests. There were refreshments to be had without crowd or trouble, and if any lady or gentleman thinks that Paris society does not like American drinks' that lady or gentleman is very much deceived. At one time, I think, there was the preticst picture—a Winterhalter it should that lady or gentleman is very much deceived. At one time, I think, there was the prettiest picture—a Winterhalter it should have been—which I have ever seen in a ball-room. At the end, before a glass, and in a bower of flowers, sat the Empress, surrounded by her ladies in waiting, and some of the best specimens of London and Paris beauties. On her right hand stood the Emprey, with most of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as him that the content of the Power visitors as the content of the power visitors are visitors. cimens of London and Paris beauties. On her right hand stood the Emperor, with most of the Royal visitors to his city; on her left a gazing crowd; while the whole ball-room was flushing with those gaudy co-tumes that are the ordinary toflets of to-day, the wearers of which were whirling round to the lovely "Faust" waltz, with a vocal accompaniment. It was a scene wherein

Paris had gathered together ther beauty and her chivalry, and bright the tamps shone o'er fifr women and brave m.n. Two thousand hearts beat happily. I shall not attempt to tell you who made up that two thousand. The Emperor, Empress, The Emperor, Em vou who made up that two thousand. The Emperor, Empress, Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon, the King and Queen of Belgium, the Queen of Portugal, Prince Oscar of Sweden, a Russian Princess, a German Grand Duchess, the Duc and Duchesse de Mouchy, the Austrian Ambessad r, Princess Meternich, and all the other ambassadors, M. de Reinsky Kertakow, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, were a few of the personage that met the eye. Then there was a long list of distinguished foreigners and "commissioners" enough to have settled a "Windham care" right off. "And the supper?" you ask. Windham care' right off. 'And the supper?' you ask. Excuse me, but you are so material! Well, if you must know, it left nothing to be desired, as indeed some of the cuests scemed to think. I saw one old lady who not only had 'some of all,' but omitting to leave the table, dropped in for a second supper omitting to leave the table, dropped in for a second supper She went over the ground again very fast, but did not seem a all 'distressed' at the finish. The arrangement was admirable in the centre was a table for royalty and diplomacy, and the rest o the room was filled up with little tables for eight or ten people. A good deal of excitement was occasioned by the Prince of Wales' two prize London footmen, who wore the Royal scarlet livery and waited at his table. The general impression, I think, was that they were two good-natured crowned heads who declined supping (thinking it was unwholesome), and who gallantly new and again handed something to a lady. But the sensation of the evening was when the Prince's pipers strack up: the French literally corked up their cars; but one who had been in England and spoke English, explained the noise: 'Behold, then one who plays a girl'-neponance, very the noise: 'Behold, then, one who plays a gig!'—pronounce hicularly, please. Then a cotillon, and then home in the blu-h bicularly, please. Then a cotillon, and then home in the blu-hing, early morning, just as the six donkies are bringing the milla. Don't we all know that peal of bells? It was a charming evening.

As we walked but as usual there was the bitter drop in the cup. As we walked home we remembered with great regret—a regret shared by all Paris—that this was probably the last ball which Lord and Lady Cowley will ever give in Paris.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION

During the last ten days, a very marked change has taken place in the appearance of the Exhibition. Inside, it may be, at last, said to be fairly complete! Outside, the change is even greater. There are still a few of the buildings to which the finishing touches have to be put, but these are the exceptions. The walks, which a fortnight since were merely sandy lines, have now been consolidated and trampled down by the enormous number of visitors, who, during the week of fine weather with lovely evenings, wandered over them. In the French Horticultural Garden, especially, the change is very striking, and it is now really worth visiting. Entering at the garearest to the Porte Rapp, we have before us the entire length of the garden. The central part is sunk, and along it winds a small artificial stream, a canal, sometimes not more than ten feet wide. artificial stream, a canal, sometimes not more than ten feet wide, but in places widening out to ten times that width. The banks, which slope gradually down to this stream, are now covered with a bright green grass, which has sprung up wonderfully under the influence of the hot sun and occasional showers. No one would imagine that three weeks back there was not a blade of grass above the guiden. imagine that three weeks back there was not a blade of grass above the surface. Here and there are small clumps of surths, generally of rare kinds. Several pretty brid, es cross the stream, and upon the rising ground are innumerable conservatories and hot-houses. There are two very large rockeries, which, with the artificial waterfalls, which fall from their summits into pends below, add much to the general picturesque appearance of the place. In addition to the conservatories, are numerous little pavilions, with gaudily-painted coverings and open sides, and everywhere by the walks are parterres of bright flowers. It must not be supposed that the commission of the Palace has gone to the expense of creeting all these conservatories and pavilions, and of stocking them and the commission of the Palace has gone to the expense of erecting all these conservatories and pavilions, and of stocking them and the parternes around. Very far from it. The general arrangement of the ground is, of course, theirs. The great palm-house, and perhaps a few of the others, are creeted by them; but they have pursued the same policy here to which they have been faithful from the first—viz., to do as little as possible, to let other people spend their many and to some the versity. their money, and to reap the profits. Each of these patches of flowers, these pavilions, and these conservatories, are creeted and filled either by florists, from all parts of France, or by the name focturers of garden houses. The very railing which separates it from the rest of the grounds, is put up as an advertisement by various makers. However, there can be no doubt that the result is rery pretty, and far more satisfactory than the confused medley of mildings which are strewn broadcast on the rest of the ground. Here, at least, one head had the general superintendence; and, Here, at although the result is on an extremely small scale as compared with Rew and Rosherville, without anything like the floral excellence of the one, or the picturesque beauty of the other, it is yet a very little three-acre garden. On the left, as we enter, is a long shed containing vegetables, fruit, and cut flowers. Among the vegeta-bles the most remarkable are several baskets of enormous asparagus, the fluest of which is shown by Sherault, who also exhibits the plant growing, of one, two, three, and four years old. Owing, probably, to the climate, or to the manner of cultivation, the as aragus ordinarily displayed in French shop windows and eaten at French restaurants—putting aside altogether the show specimens of them exhibited—are beyond all comparison larger than those grown in England. In most vegetables we are ahead of any foreign nation, it is certainly singular that in this respect we should be so very far behind them. Ordinary asparagus, as we see it in the shop windows, averages half an inch, at the very least, in the shop windows, averages half an inch, at the very least, in diameter, and many of the heads are considerably thicker the this. After the asparagus comes a variety of vegetables. Cap cums and potatoes from Algeria, peas, French beans, cauliflower and a variety of other fresh vegetables from the southern coast France; from whence, also, came strawberries and cherries. The coast frames are considered to the coast frames and cherries. thicker than display of hothouse grapes was very poor. There were some good specimens of cut peonies, of different colours. There were two jars exhibited, containing truffles artificially grown. Should this culture, so long supposed impracticable, succeed, there will be some hope of obtaining truffles at a moderate price. Some of our readers hope of obtaining truffles at a moderate price. Some of our readers may not be aware that truffles grow underneath the surface of the ground, and are only found by dogs who are trained for the purpose, and whose power of scent leads them to the spot beneath which the truffles grow. Then they begin to scratch, and their master them digs these strange vegetables up. It is then no wonder that truffles are so expensive. Immomerable efforts have been made to cultivate them, but hitherto without sofficient success to encourage attempts upon a large scale. It is to be hoped that the present effort may be successful. Beyond the vegetable shed are many small conservatories, in which various florus show flowers. many small conservatories, in which various florists show flower and plants. The French papers speak in trins of the highest European, eulogium of the floral display, although it is very far below the recognized par of a small local horticultural exhibition in England. There is and Italy.

one fine show of calceo'arias, but the geraniums by the same florist are so bad, that it is a question whether an English gentleman's gardener would consider them worth planting out. In plants they succeed better than in flowers, and in palms, and other exotic plants, there will be a good show. By far the best collection is exhibited by the Dake of Ayeu, who has some really remarkably good exotic plants, most of them in blossom. He has deservedly obtained the first prize in this class, and his show would be considered of very great merit even in England. The rhadedendrons in the open are moderately good, but have suffered by the heavy rains of the last two days. The azaleas are exhibited in the great palm-house, which is not yet heaved, and here Messrs. Vitch, the well-known London florists, take the first prize, the rest bing bowhere. Indeed, it would take five or cix of the best French plants to make the smallest of the twenty or thirty soperb azaleas exhibited by Messrs. Veitch. There are several shows of moderately good standard ros. S. The palm-house is one fine show of calceo'arias, but the geraniums by the same florist or thirty soperb azeleas exhibited by Messis. Veitch. There are several shows of moderately good standard ress. Veitch. There are several shows of moderately good standard ress. The palm-house is a large and lofty building, and, standing as it does upon an artificial eminence, it has an impossing effect. There are a range of stalls below it, where are exhibited the various implements used in gardening. They are of all sorts and descriptions—knives, pruning hocks, scythes, portable pumps (so ne of which, by the way, are excellent, and work very easily and smoothly), mastic for grafting, and fluid for mixing with water, for the purpose of destroying insects. There are also pretty flowerpots, table fountains, glass cases for growing plants in windows. Then the garden seats and ornaments, some very pretty and cheap; and there are models of heating apparatuses for forcing or exotic houses. In the gardens are several very pretty flower fountains of coloured metal, and so true to nature that, were it not for the tiny jets of water from their centres, they would be taken for real flowers. With great good teste water plants have been generally chosen for the purpose—rushes, and nature that, were it not for the tiny jets of water from their centres, they would be taken for real flowers. With great good teste water plants have been generally chosen for the purpose—ruches, and blue flags and water liits. These list, as they beyon the surface of the water, are particularly natural and proby. There are several summer-houses, also constructed of metal, cast and coloured to resemble wood, and with climbing plants, such as convolvulus, passion flowers, and nastartiums, in metal, creeping over them. Pretty and natural as the effect of these are, they are hardly so suitable for the purpose, for summer-houses can only be used at times when they could be covered with real flowers, and, however good the work, art cannot compete with nature. The reckeries are good the work, art cannot compete with nature. The reckeries are placed—one of each side of the great palm-house. They are very large, perhaps some fifty yards long, by twenty wide, and are raised about twenty-live feet above the general feech. They have all the appearance of being natural, and are covered ere covered with posits and On one side, however, they apperance of being natural, and are covered with plants and herbage, with valks cut to the top. On one side, however, they go sheer down to a piece of water, and here an artificial cascade falls from their summiss. Betind this, and extending under the whole mound, are caves, which are hung with stalactites, which are so natural that they would acceive the closest observer. They are curious but not beautiful, for no a tempt has home made to imitate the levely stalactites of Adelsberg observer. They are curious but not beautiful, for no a tempt has been made to imitate the lovely stalactites of Adelsberg or other deep grottoes, which are clear and c ystalline, reflecting back the light with a thousand colours. The stalactites here are mere middly, dirty-coloured misses, similar to those found in most caves in limestone formations, and are evidently formed in the same way, by letting water slowly fiver through lime. These caves can be entered, and in them are aquariums, which, being illuminated by light from behind, are very havourable for the examination of the finny inhabitants. There are at present but a very small number of fish, and most of them look as if they would not long survive the change of quarters. There is an exhibition of this kind on the Boulevards beyond all comparison better than anything of the sort before seen. It is exactly upon the same plan as the aquariums in the Exhibition—a long cavern, in a very large glass case, in the sides of which the various fish have their large glass case, in the sides of which the various fish have their homes. These cases are througed with fish in perfect heat and activity. Some of them contain the inhabitants of rivers and lakes, some those of the ocean. Great eels glide in and out of the rocks. some those of the ocean. Great eels glide in and out of the rocks-Ferocious looking jack swim heavily abour, and look out at you with their wicked-looking little eyes, and show their formidable teeth in those ugly triangular mourhs of theirs. Perch and dace, roach and carp, and a dozen others, move bither and thither in search of their food, with their bright scales flashing in the light. Lobsters and crabs, and cray fish climb about, or lurk in the recesses of the rocks like cruel water ogres, as they are. Sminps and prawns are everywhere, sometimes floating q detly, with only their tiny legs moving to keep them steady, and then with a sudden jerk are gone quicker than the eye can follow them. Bright anemonies of every size and colour cover the rocks: evil leoking cuttle fish, with their long arms, inflate and empty their mi-shapen cuttle fish, with their long arms, inflate and empty their misshapen detections, with their long arms, annate and empty their internal perbodies, and keep up a perpetual writhing, cruel motion, as they derour some shrimp, or other little fish they have seized. Some of those stronge little creatures, with horses' head and mermands' tails, paddle their way about from rock to rock. Altogether it is wonderful collection

a wonderful collection.

The back ground of the caves is rock work, and they are illuminated by gas placed above, so that as the cave is otherwise in darkness, one really has nearly similar views of things to that darkness, one really has nearly similar views of things to that which one would have if walking on the bottom of the sea. It requires but a very small stretch of imagination to believe onese for the time being, the sailor who, having (alen overboard, was married to a mermaid, and lived happily "on the bottom of the deep blue sea." Unfortunately, the only thing, or rather person, wanting to complete the resemblance, is the mermaid herself. If the enterprising proprietor could but get some young persons to personate mermaids, and to go about combing their hair, the illusion would be complete. The difficulty would be not in finding the young persons or a stilring them as mermaids, it would consist in sion would be complete. The dimentity would be not in manage the young persons, or in attiring them as merinaids, it would consist in teaching them to move about gracefully, and with a flating sort of action. This is a pity, for there is no question that it it e uld be managed, it would take in Paris most wanderfully, especially if Miss Menkin, who is creating a great sension in The Parates of Miss Merkin, who is creating a great sen-ation in The Perates of the Savannah, could be induced to accept the part of premiere

"WILLany one oblige the public," says the Atheneum "with a few particulars of what occurred behind the scenes on occasion of the performance of that remarkable coincidy just enacted in Paris—the award of medals? All that the public see of it is certainly droll. award of medias? At that the public seed that the public seed that the finding that medals of honor were to be distributed among contending nations, each according to the merit of its anti-tic work; and of these eight medals France has been judged worthy to receive four, while England has been declared unworthy to receive one! The while England has been declared unworthy to receive one! The eight medals have been awarded in this way: to France four, to Prossia one, to Belgium one, to Bavaria one, to Italy one. The English school of art is therefore nowhite; and we are spending a hundred thousand pounds in Paris, in order to procure a public judgment against curselves, which will have the appearance of being European, that we have nettrally no school of art descriping to be recognized in pressure of such superior schools as these of Bavaria and Italy."

LONDON GOSSIP.

It is rumoured that the object of the recent deputations from several towns in Kent to the South-Eastern and London and Chatham Railway Companies, to cease running excursions on Sundays, is likely to be successful.

Another Orphan Home is about to be founded in Another Orphan Rome is about to be founded in South London. Beginning work modestly and quietly, Miss Charlotte Sharman, of 22, West-square, Southwark, his taken a house, which is now being fitted up for the reception of orphan children. Its occupation will be inaugurated in a few weeks.

The charming selection at South Kensington has failed up to the present time, strange to say, in attracting public attention. The total number of visitors last week was 1,732, and on more than one occasion we have found the galleries with fewer visitors in them than there are attendants. This is very much to be regretted says the Builder.

The death is announced of a gentleman who bore a great name amongst the literary circles of the last generation. Long before "Mudie" was born, or the London Library Company thought of, Mr. Hookham supplied the reading public with all the newest works in every department of literature, on the principle of circulation, which has, since his business days, so rapidly grown amongst us. "The Library" in Old Bond-street was the habitual resort of the litterateurs of the day, and at all times they met with a courteous reception from its proprietor. Mr. Hookham had a courteous reception attained his 81st year

It is stated, with what truth we know not, that there is a great demand for working tailors both in the provinces and on the Continent, and that large batches of the men on strike have the Continent, and that large batches of the men on strike have been despatched to Paris, Amiens, Boulogne, Brussels, Antwerp, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Brighton, Leamington, Leeds, Oxford, Norwich, and other places. Strict orders are given to these men to cease work the moment they have reason to suspect that their employer is executing work for any London firm under the ban of the union. Meantime the unionists watch closely the London shops, and the masters who have work to send out are obliged to smuggle it through the pickets by whom their premises are surrounded as best they can.

A case, illustrative of one of the many evils of the licensing system, was brought on Saturday before the police magistrate at Bow-street. George Edward Gurney, formerly a constable of the R division, and now keeper of "The Earl of Cardigan" beershop, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, was charged with endeavouring to corrupt Mr. Robert Tubbs, chairman of the Kensington bench of magistrates, by sending him the sum of £40. It appeared that in former years Gurney had repeatedly applied to the Kensington bench for a licence to sell wine and spirits, and had been repeatedly refused; that he again applied this year, and that on 'the 11th of March, about eight days before his application was to be heard, he left at Mr. Tubbs's house a letter, containing four £10 notes, asking the magistrate "to be his friend on the coming licensing day." Not getting his licence, Gurney, on the 8th of April, wrote a second letter to Mr. Tubbs, with the view of getting his four £10 notes back again; whereupon the virtuous magistrate had him apprehended, and brought up to Bow-street, on a charge of attempting the virtue of the bench. Gurney freely admitted having written the letters and sent the money, and did not seem to think that he had done anything wrong. The case has been adjourned for further inquiry. A case, illustrative of one of the many evils of the inquiry.

At the last meeting of the Bethnal-green board of At the first meeting of the Derman-green board of guardians, a complaint was read from a pauper named Panmuir, that he was not allowed to go out of the house by the guardians, as other paupers were. Dr. Markham, the medical poor-law inspector, happening to be present, is reported to have asked what was the matter with the man. The chairman replied, that "he was afflicted with the malignus scribendus" (laughter). Dr. Markham: With what?—The Chairman: The malignus scribendus; and he is With what?—The Chairman: The malignus scribendus; and he is under the care of the medical officer (renewed laughter). Dr. Morkham: Oh, I understand (repeated laughter). He had been writing to the Poor-law Board, and making complaints of being robbed of his liberty. This is the malignus scribendus—a malady much dreaded and punished by guardians, and one of the most terrible with which a paper can be afflicted. It is, apparently, an undescribed form of the "cacoethes"—a malady not unknown in other classes of society and, it must be confessed, one apt to render the sufferers objects of terror to their friends, and which causes them to be shunned by the community at large They are especially dreaded and tabooed by official persons, whom they sometimes worry into extreme irritability, and sometimes greatly alarm, by the unseasonable display of their unpleasant disease. But probably it is only in a poorrhouse that the extreme measure of continued incarceration is considered a necessary and fitting treatment. fitting treatment.

A VINDICATION.—In refuting the infamous slander recently brought against him, Dr. Sanders was put to considerable expense. Our readers will no doubt recollect the circumstances of the case, which occurred in the neighbourhood of Chigwell, and in which which occurred in the neighbourhood of Chigwell, and in which a married woman, whose antecedents would not bear the slightest investigation, charged Dr. Sanders with an assault, her husband being in the house at the time. The neighbours, friends, and patients of Dr. Sanders have subscribed a sum more than sufficient to liquidate his expenses; the clergy, magistrates, and the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity, promptly adding their names to the list; and on Monday last, in the presence of au influential gathering, a purse containing £120 was presented to him. In addition, the testimony rebutting the charge, with conclused details of the case, engrossed on veilum, with the signatures of his friends attached, was given into Dr. Sander's possession, in order that he might be enabled to produce, if at any possession, in order that he might be enabled to produce, if at any time it should be expedient or necessary to do so, a conclusive proof of his innocence, and of the high regard entertained towards him by the whole of those who had become conversant with the him by the whole of those who had become conversant with the history and details of the iniquitous accusation made against him and their disbelief of his capability to get in the way impute to him.—The Langest to him, - The Lancet.

To Surgeons and Chemists.— Complete set of Drawers. Lockers, Cotate helves. Bottles, Pots, Mottals, Scales and Weights Side Counter, Edwingung Bottles, Pots, Mortars, Scales and Weights Side Counter, Helio L. Glass Upright and Counter Case, &c. Scientific to a Sargery Sp. Only £20. Apply to W. G. FAULKNER, Jun., 40, Ended-si

STEAM ENGINES.—The greatest novelty of the day—64. Is, & 2s. each, at 40, Endellastreet; seat post free for six stamps extra. For saic, a Vertical Steam Engine, with side valve wheel 17 in. diam ter, pulley wheel 6 in diameter, cylinder 5 in. high, 3 in. diameter, in good working order, only £2. A first rate Magnesium Wire Lamp, with reflector and clock-work arrangement, only £3. A ten-cell Platinum Eattery, only £3.—W. G. I aulkner, 40, Endell-street.

FOREIGN SCRAPS.

The French Academy of Sciences have e lected M. Nisard to the place left vacant by the late M. Cousin in the Commission of the Historical Dictionary of the French language.

A geographical soc'ety is at present in course of formation in Italy. In the first list of subscribers appear MM Pasini, de Vecchi, de La Marmora, Gino Capponi, Jacini, Sismondi, Casati, Minghetti, Arrivabene, Matteucci, and Negri.

The gift of the Queen of Spain for the new Roman Catholic cathedral, replacing the edifice destroyed by fire two years igo, has arrived at Sydney. It is a magnificent altar service of olid gold, lavishly enriched with jewels, and the workmanship is said to have been far more costly than the precious materials.

The French Academy has appointed a committee ve members charged with superintending a new edition of the Historical Dictionary of the French Language," in common use -namely, MM. Sainte-Beuve, Vitet, Albert de Broglie, Prèvost--namely, MM. Sainte-Beuve Paradol, and Cuvilier-Fleury.

A political demonstration occurred on Sunday in Dublin, at the funeral of a supposed Fenian named Stowell, we lied after leaving Nass gaol. A procession of 500 men pasthrough the streets, bearing shoulder-high the coffin, which we covered with green and laurel boughs. Some carriages followed.

A Constantinople telegram makes the admission that Omer Pasha has been beaten in Candia. Three times dil ke taak the insurgents at Sphakia, and three times was he driven ack. If Constantinople admits Turkish defeat, little doubt need be entertained that Omar Pasha is in a bad way.

The Turkish Government is said to have prepared for various reforms. One of them is to be a reorganisation of the financial system. That is an ominous announcement. It means most likely a foreign loan, if any foreigner can be found foolish nough to lend Turkey any more money.

The Hungarian journals announce that the Emperor of Austris, during his late stay in Pesth, renounced the traditional usage according to which the organist of the Imperial Chapel at Vienna would have to select the pieces of music to be executed at Vienna would have to select the pieces of music to be executed at the coronation of the King of Hungary, and that the Abbs Listz's coronation mass will be executed at the approaching selemnity.

M Daniel Levy, director of the satirical journal La Lune, has just been brought before the Correctional Tribunal, Paris, to answer a charge of having published a caricature of M. Louis Veuillot, without having previously obtained the authorization of the Minister of the Interior. Defendant was condemned one month's imprisonment, 100f. fine, and costs.

The King of Italy received a deputation on Friday week, charged with congratulating him on the marriage of Prince Amadeus, and with expressing their gratitude at the renunciation of four millions of the Royal civil list. The King, in replying, spoke with pleasure of recent events, but seems to have taken rather a gloomy view of the future.

The Emperor is to be present at the ball at the English Embassy at Paris, out of compliment to the distinguished host and hostess, who will probably not give another grand file It is very rarely that the Emperor appears at a private ball. Apropos of balls, the British Charitable at the Grand Hotel on the 11th of June.

The Westminster Gazette, reporting the death of Mdme. Persiani, which has just taken place at the age of forty-nine, says: -- "Notwithstanding her misfortunes, Mdme. Persiani led a peaceful, happy, and contented life in the midst of her family, giving up to works of charity and benevolence (in connection with the Catholic Church, of which she was a faithful member) all the time she could spare from her duties to her own attached domestic circle."

The Abeille Medicale mentions a case of a young woman who had taken a large doss of laudanum, which had been been removed by an emetic, saved from the alarming effects of the after symptoms by the administration of doses of fincture of belladonns, or deadly nightshade. She revived immediately after the administration of each dose, but gradually relapsed until the next dose was given. A complete recovery was the ultimate result.

The largest topaz known was on Wednesday The largest topaz known was on Wednesday deposited at the Bank of France. It is of Brazilian origin, and measures 7½ inches in length by 4½ inches in width, and about the same in thickness. It weighs more than 3½ ib. However valuable this stone may be from its brilliancy and size, it is still more so from its artistic merit, as on one face is engraved a half-length Christ breaking bread at the Last Supper. This composition was executed with the burin and diamond dust by the owner of the gen, André Cariello, formerly director of the Naples Mint.

The use of preparations of copper as a cure for The use of preparations of copper as a cut for cholera has been rendered doubtful by some experiments at the Hotel Disu, Paris. The bodies of patients who had died from the disease after copper had been administered to them were subjected to a post-mortem examination, and it was found (contrary to the supposition of the uphold as of the copper theory) that the metal had been absorbed into the organs, thus proving that it had been fairly tested, but failed in producing the anticipated effect.

A monument is soon to be erected to the late Mr. A monument is soon to be decreased and the sculpture to be a simple profile head, executed by the late Mr Spence (Gibson's most successful pupil); the epitaph written, at the request of the most successful pupil); the epitaph written, at the request of the principal executor to the decrased, Mr. Henry Williams, by Lord Bulwer Lytton, who has treated this thome with such feeling and appropriate expression, as might be expected. The sum of £50 was all the great sculptor left for his own monument, desiring it should not be exceeded.

It is in contemplation to establish in Paris a It is in contemplation to establish in Paris a "British Money-order Odice," its working, in fact, is now being te-led in the Exhibition. If it succeeds, Post-office orders can be sent between Paris and all England. To get a money letter out of the Poste Restante is now nearly as difficult as finding a land-rail! If, therefore, the Dritish Government can facilitate the transmission of small stans, and correctly calculate the exchange, generally which along for those who have meany on tither side of the Changel, and wish to transmit is specify to the offer.

Count de Falloux, director of the French academy, waited upon the Emperor in the course of last work, to smoother the double recently made by the body of MM. Jules Favre and Father Grety. "The Academy," said Lie Plajerty, "wished to give a proof of Christian charity when it united in a single vote two men constituted so decidedly to remain a presize everywhere

"Sire," replied M. de Falloux," the Academy is the republic of letters; it is a neutral ground where, from all time, the most contrary opinions have fraternised. It named the Frondeurs under Louis XIV., and the Philosophers under L uis XV." The Emperor nly answered by a smile, and gave his consent to the double

It is estimated that the rose districts of Adrianople p-oduced in the season of 1866 about 700,000 miscals of attar of roses (the miscal being 1½ drachms), the price averaging rather more than 3s. per miscal. The season in 1866 was so favourable that eight okes of petals (less than 23.b.), and in some cases seven okes, yielded a miscal of oil. An average crop generally gives about £5 per donum (40 paces square) clear of all expenses. The attar is bought up for foreign markets, to which it passes through Constantinople and Smyrna, where it is generally dispatched to undergo the process of adulteration with Sundal wood and other oils. It is said that in London the Adrianople attar finds a readier sale when it is adulterated than when it is convine. sale when it is adulterated than when it is genuine

Both the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia have signed the treaty agreed upon at the London Conference. Thus there seems no probability of any hitch occurring in the conclusion of peace. In France, however, there is a good deal of uneasiness as to the army. The Emperor, it is believed, would willingly agree to Lord Stanley's suggestion of a disarmament, but there are influential parties in the state whose members are directly on the oganisation of the army. That committee it said to be opposed to all the Government propositions as to the army. How this difficulty is to be got over it is not easy to see. The France and the Etendard, however, express hopes that some agreement

A murder has just been committed in the Avenue de Lowendal, Paris, under the following circumstances: In a house close to the Barriere de l'Ecole is a dancing room, much frequented by charcoal dealers, water carriers, masons, &c. On the evening in question, a girl called Cunegonde, also calle la belle charbonniere, was solicited by a man to dance with him, but she refused, alleging that she was engaged the whole evening to another man, a mason; upon which the man, himself a charcoal carrier, taunted her with bandoning her caste, and threatened vengeance on the interloper. abandoning her caste, and threatened vengeance on the interloper. Accordingly, as the mason and Cunegonde were walking arm in arm, at eleven o'clock along the avenue above-mentioned, the other suitor rushed suddenly from behind a tree on his rival plunged a knife into his breast, and then made off. The girl stricked for help, and the victim was carried into the nearest house, where he shortly after expired. The murderer was arrested a few

SOCIETY: Ets Facts and its Rumours.

The Queen who was at Osborne on Saturday accompanied by rincess Louise, drove out and attended by the Hon. Emily

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Legg, ent out for a cruise in the Elfin.

went out for a cruise in the Elfin.

The Queen, with their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Osborne, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, in the afternoon, and arrived at Windsor Castle at seven.

In attendance were the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Emily Catheart, Major General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Colonel H. Ponsoby,

Mr. Legg, and Mr. Sahl.

Countess Blucher has also arrived at the Castle, from Osborne. The Hon. Lucy Kerr has arrived at the Castle, from Goodne.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr has arrived at the Castle as Maid of Honour; Viscount Hawarden and the Hen. Mortimer Sackville West, have also arrived, as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian,

dined with the Queen on Sunday.

The Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the Private Chapel.

The Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng, Chaplin at Hampton Court

Palace, preached the sermon.

The Earl of Derby arrived at the Castle on Saturday and had

On Tuesday the ceremony of christening the infant Prince of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian took place in the Private Chapel of Windsor Castle; and on Wednesday evening her Majesty and the Royal family left Windsor and proceeded by the customary route for Scotland. After residing at Balmoral three weeks her Majesty will return to Windsor.

On the occasion of the christening of the infant trincess in the apartments of the Prince of Wales, many who had of sech her since the commencement of her illness had the oppornot seen her since the commencement of her illness had the opportunity of paying their personal respects. They were surprised to and the illustrous patient looking not only well and happy, and having none of the air of fatigue and debility which so often follow a protracted confinement to bed and a severe illness, but looking really better and stouter than she has appeared to be for many months. We are happy to be able to add to this popular evidence the fact that the joint affected has now so far passed through the changes consequent upon the disorder which attacked it, that it may be stated with confidence that it will escape any distortion—that most serious and customary sequence of acute and protracted rheumitic inflammation, especially when occurring in the puerperal period. Happily, thus the Princess has passed through her severe ordeal, not only with a constitution unscathed, but without permanent local injury. ordeal, not only with

Her Majesty has forwarded through the Keeper of the Privy Purse, a donation of £4, for the use of Private Patrick Corbett, Military Train, serving in Ireland, whose wife was re-cently delivered of four living children.

The marriage of H. R. H. the Prince Amedee of Savoy, Due d'Aoste, with the young Princesse de la Cisterne, is put off for some time, on account of the indisposition of the princess's mother.

Jest our, Serve Provide (Pitent), price 1s. 6d, each, of horizontal construction, at make a contraly of metal, lifted with copper boner, steam pipe, turnace, &c., comble e. Will work for hours it supplied with water and task. Sent, carriage area, safriy packed in wooden case, for 24 stamps—Parton, Fauritants, 21, Natolk-road, Essast-road, Islangton, London, Essablished 18-9.

[4] In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eighteenpeace per 1b. changer. Every Genuino Packet is signed. Horniman and Co.—[Addentionen]





THE RACEHORSE.

The sole object for which horse-racing was established is the encouragement of the breed of horses. That this end has been The sole object for which horse-racing was established is the encouragement of the breed of horses. That this end has been in a great measure attained is proved by the admitted pre-eminence of English horses over those of every other nation. On no other ground can the maintenance of horse-racing as a national sport be vindicate l, as of late years it is so connected with ross robberies and fraudulent deceptions as to become discountenanced by all who wish well to public morals. The causes of the attendant evils are plain enough, and it rests with the public to encourage or remove them. Much attention has been paid of late years to produce a superior breed of horses, and nothing can be imagined more exciting than a well-managed race-course with a large field of well-bred beautiful horses. We cannot better convey to our readers the attention which is given to produce this perfection than by giving, in the above illustrations, a life of a Derby favourite, from his birth to the winning-post.

THE DERBY-DAY.

by giving, in the above illustrations, a life of a Derby favourite, from his birth to the winning-post.

THE DERBY-DAY.

It is a moot point whether the abolition of the Derby-day would not bring about a revolution in England. These "Isthmian games," as they were designated by, the late Lord Palmerston, are so deeply engrafted in the hearts of the innately sporting English people, that we are sure that any attempts to interfere with them would be met with a burst of indignation second only to that which fell on the Puritans when they cut down the Maypoles, and on the Government of the Prince Regent when they cut off the sailors' pigtails To be sure, Cromwell did succeed in putting down the May-games, Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, and all, though the spleen of the outraged public vented itself in after years in the indignant protest of the chimney-sweepers' jack-in-the-green; and it is true that in more modern times our gallant tars were bereft of their caudal ap, endages, whether they liked is or not; but the people never forgave Oliver for his interference with their sports, and a bard of the Regency implored a blessing on the sailors' pigtails, though they were now cut off. We think, however, that the Derby-day is safe. So long as Peers' own race-horses run them—and occasionaly scratch them—so long as Parliament solemnly recognizes the importance of our "national holiday" by adjourning from the Tuesday to the Thursday of the Epsom Race week, so long will the Grand Stand remain a valuable property, the drivers of foursin-hand yet display their skill as "whips," and the sellers of "creet cards' fear no reduction in bankruptcy.

What a wonderous melee, what a Babil of sights and sounds, is Epsom Race week, so long will the Grand Stand remain a valuable property, the drivers of foursin-hand yet display their skill as "whips," and the sellers of the English people, to universally reported, that they well-nigh believe in the imputation themselves, to be imperturbably stolid and phlegmatic! Imperturbability! s

The scene on the "hill," is always a sight worth noting, for you might travel many a hundred miles before seeing such another. All Bohemia seems to have emptied its floating population upon this portion of Epsom Downs. There they are—ragged, tawdry, noisy, good-humoured, picturesque, slightly unprincipled, not to say generally rascally. Mountebanks with monkeys, and dancers on stilts; Panch-and-Judy men, with panpipes complete; c.i.d-sharps, Ethiopian serenaders, troubadours, dark gipsey fortune-tellers, and proprietors of stick-flinging establishments; groom porters, postillions, cab-drivers, stable-boys, racing touts, beggars, costermongers, greengrocers, tramps, sporting publicans, newspaper reporters, policemen and pickpockets (the former in annoying proximity to the latter) are all mixed up with the lords and ladies, the guardsmen and the dandies, the great betting men, and the young ladies with long ringlets; and, as accessories to the motley tableau, we have a heterogenous salmagundi of lobster salad, champagne, pale ale, betting-books, Fortnum and Mason's hampers, race-cards, opera-glasse, cold lamb, crinoline, pigeonpies, smelling-bottles, thin gauze veils, whistles, penny-trump.ts, jacks-in-the-box, white kid gloves soda-water-bottles, white topcoats, rouge, dust, britzkas, barouches, brown-stout, and beer. It is lucky for our sanity as a nation that the Derby-day comes but once a year, and that we are much milder at Ascot and Goodwood. These successive Derby-days would surely necessitate the establishment of a succursal to Hanwell or Colney Hatch at the back of the Grand Stand.

But there are other aspects of the Derby surroundings that claim our notice. True pictures of English landscape form a perfect gallery within the circle which incloses Dorking, Leatherhead, Brockham,

But there are other aspects of the Derby surroundings that claim our notice. True pictures of English landscape form a perfect gallery within the circle which incloses Dorking, Leatherhead, Brockham, Woodcote, Ashstead, and Nonsuch; and the pictures at this season are all freshly touched, restored, revivified by the cunning hand of nature. There is greener green and there is bluer blue, not to speak of a multitude of flaring yellows and reds, in lands that lie closer to the sun, in seas like dazzling skies; nor cau an Englishman who has once beheld the play of southern light on and through the curved leaf of the plantain flatter himself with the pleasant belief that the brightest spring verdure of his native country can compare with the pure emerald tints that help to gen the torrid zone. But, unless there were something specially loveable in the character of English scenery, what should induce the Saxon settler in regions of eternal summer to plant English gardens with roses and jasmine, and to turn with delight from the strange fierce beauty of the dense tropical vegetation to those northern-looking logwood hedges that

remind him of the hawthorn in the country laues of peaceful England? Beauty for beauty, the purple bloom on the mango-tree will beat the white cone-shaped blossoms of the horse chesnut; but there is such a thing, perhaps, as a reasonable preference of the second to the first, just as there may be a love of domestic before

second to the first, just as there may be a love of domestic belove palatial architecture.

Under the influence of such reflections, who would choose to descend to chronicle the state of the betting on the course, or recapitulate the slangy gossip of the knowing ones? Yet there are such; and to the recognised organs of the turf we leave the record of matters in which we have no interest, pecuniary or otherwise.

A DERBY DITTY. (From Fun.)

Oh! up to the Downs hurry nobles and clowns, On the world-renowned Feast of St. Epsom; On the world-renowned reast of St. Epson, Cart, phaeton, wagon, 'bus, hansom, and drag on, Short, tall, fat, and thin, some out and some in, On knifeboard, roof, dicky, and step some;

All chaffing and cheering
As on they're careering, In various modes,
And by different roads,
But all of them Derbywards steering.

They'll utter their wishes With pshaws, and with pishes-"Oh, would we had not So put on the pot— Which a very nice kettle of fish is!"

THE FRENCH DERBY.
THE French Derby, which came off on Sunday, has nothing in common with our famous annual gathering, from which it takes its ommon with our famous annual gathering, from which it takes its name. Chantilly, in the first place, is thirty miles from Paris, so that no one drives down there; and, besides, neither the bourgeoisie nor the class ouvrier in France care about racing. Hence the gathering is mainly composed of a small circle of "swells"—the speculative class generally, hangers-on at the Bourse in particular—the demi-monds, the stable fraternity, and the rogues who attach themselves to "the turf" all over the world. These, with some few of the middle classes, glad of an excuse for a holiday, and of course a goodly number of English visitors, are the people attracted to Chantilly when the Prix du Jockey Club is run for.

On entering the pesage, we find the jockeys in the scales and betting very animated. The professionals, French and English—the former for the most part Jews, dressed in their accustomed extravagant style; the latter the same unprepossessing-looking set that one always sees on race courses, wearing the very lowest-crowned hats and the largest of horseshoe pins in their neckties—are mounted on chairs, whence they shout out in their respective

at Putney, King being trained at Barnes. Two steamers accompanied the race, with large parties on board: betting opening at 5 to 2 on King, and closing at 7 to 4, but the layers of the odds were miserably deceived, for Kilsby, who won the station, came right away from the start, cleared his man in 100 yards, and King, rowing very indifferently, never had a chance, being beaten by six or eight lengths. Mr. John Ireland was referee, and the pilots were Drewitt for King, and Kelly for Kilsby.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—On Saturday two veteran scullers, Harry Clasper and Matthew Taylor, met on the Tyne in a friendly contest. The match was for £20, and the course was from the High Level to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge. The betting was about even. Taylor won the toss, and chose the north side of the river. At starting Taylor went a little ahead, but Clasper soon went to the front, holding his place as far as Skinner Burn. Taylor then crept to the fore, and staying there to the end of the race, won by about 100 lengths. Time, 23 min. 30 sec. Clasper is 55 and Taylor is 39 years of age.

Accident to The Rake.—The Sporting Life says:—"It appears that Joseph Dawson took The Rake out about six o'clock, and had made up his mind to give im a thorough good gallop, so as to wind him up effectually for the important event next week. Captain Hawksley was present, and, after the usual amount of slow work, The Rake was started at the lower side of the limekilns by the Norwich road, led by Miss Harriette and two others.

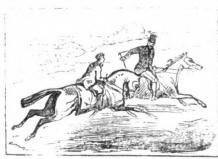
THE LIFE OF A RACEHORSE, FROM HIS BIRTH TO THE WINNING-POST.



THE COLT.



ADDRECK.





5. TRAINING



. - MOUNTING.



7.-THE START.



8.—The Whitping Post



THE WINNER

Of dolls, at a penny, to recken how many
You'll meet with would puzzle a Cocker.
It I sang in this ballad the acres of salad,
(Both lobster and plain) and the seas of champagne
That you'll see, you would think me a mocker
The tumblers and niggers,
The thimble-pea-riggers,
The gipsies and tramps,
The beggars and scamps,
To sun, would need several figures.

ш. All the hosts that will go if you faintly would know, You had better consult Mr. Dorling,
For barring all sell you may get him to tell you llis number of cards, which (as cocknified bards Would be-rhyme him) is truly "apporling."
Since folks from all places Are tuning their faces
To Epsom—all bent
With common consent,
Upon having a day at the races.

But before they have done, when the Derby is run,
How many will find themselves debtors!
If their choice is unlucky, no matter how plucky,
When called on to pay, they'll be wishing that they
All the betting had left to their bettors;

languages the odds they are prepared to offer. In an adjacent building, sweepstakes, the lowest subscription to which is five napoleons, are being rapidly filled up. The company altogether is far from so select as it is at Longchamps, when the Grand Prix de Paris is run for. At Chantilly the ladies of the grand monde have to mix with those of the demi monde, and the latter seize the opportunity to display their most extravagant and piquant dresses—with little hats trimmed with green vine leaves, the bunches of grapes in solid gold, or with clusters of cherries and strawberries, that for size would carry off the prize at any horticultural show, or branches of pink coral worth twenty times its weight in gold, with coral beads in many rows on jackets and skirts. The men of decided sporting tastes all affect the low-crowned hat, the tight trousers, the bright-coloured neckerchief tied in a slip-knot, and secured by some outrageous pin. Many of the most eager among those in the betting ring look mere boys, positively soddened with dissipation, with a pinched expression of the hips, an unquiet look in the dull eye, and a language in the voice as well as in the gair.

They went at a good pace for some distance, but on coming up the second hill at the upper side. The Rake was suddenly observed to falter and drop back from his horses, and those who had glasses immediately directing them towards him, it was seen that he was discharging quantities of blood from his mouth and nostrils, his arms and forelegs being covered with it. It was soon apparent that a most serious accident had occurred—nothing less than the bursting of a blood-vessel. It had having been taken off, The Rake was led home to his stable, when the homorrhage soon stopped; but in a case of this kind it is liable to break out afresh with the slightest exertion. It is quite impossible at present to calculate the amount of injury. The Rake has sustained, but the best veterinary advice has been telegraphed for, and he will be carefully examined. From what I have been able to learn, however, I fear his chance of starting tor the Derby is almost hopeless, and even if he started, the bleeding would be almost certain to break out again. break out ag iiu.

A correspondent of the Nord says that the town of A Q U A T I C S.

Scullers' Race for £100.—On Monday afternoon a scullers race for the above amount took place from Putney to Mortlake, in out-riggers, the competitors being Thomas King, the ex-pugilist, and Frank Kilsby, a waterman. Of King and his doings as a pugilist and a rowing man the public need no reminding, while of Kilsby all that can be said is that he has rowed several scullers' races with varied succes', against indifferent performers. He trained

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

H. W. L. B. ANNIVERSARIES.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to the EDITOR, Drury House, Drury-court, St. Mary-le-Strand, London.

• Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information

 ${\bf J}.$ M. S. We crnnot undertake the responsibility of giving an opinion upon the stability of any Assurance Society.

Advertisements of a certain Medical character are not admitted in any respectable Newspapers of the present day. In answer to many Correspondents wishing for advice, we beg to remund them that any respectable medical manjin; the rown neighbourhood can treat their cases with perfect success. At the same time we strongly recommend them not to consult any of the advertising quacks, scarcely any of whom have received a medical education or possessing medical degrees worth nanning. Those correspondents who wish for further information we beg to refer to Mr. Faulkner, Surgeon, of 40, Endell-street, Bloomsbury, who will give them every advice necessary.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Notes on Current Topics.

The chief interest of the proceedings in Parliament during the week attached to the decision of the Government in regard to the proposed abolition of the compound householder. The gist of Mr. Disraeli's statement on Monday was that the Government, having carefully considered the matter, are of opinion that the object of the amendment—the abolition of the compounders—can be accomplished by clauses in the Reform Bill, and if it can be done it shall be done. Difficulties have arisen because the necessary information plished by clauses in the Reform Bill, and if it can be done it shall be done. Difficulties have arisen because the necessary information is not immedeately at hand, but inquiries are being made, and he hoped the bill would be sent without delay up to the Lords. The various amendments the borough franchise were withdrawn, and the clause passed, but not without a protest from Mr. Lowe, both against the change and the manner in which it had been brought about. From the Conservatives, Mr. Lowe said he expected more discernment, self-respect, and superiority to wretched party considerations. A bill that gives not only household suffrage but lodger suffrage—that is, a franchise which will give a vote to anybody who likes to have one, provided he is not a householder—is simply a revolution, a transfer of power from the top to the bottom of society Power is being placed in the hands of people of whese politics we know nothing, for the best of all possible reasons—because they do not know what their politics are themselves.

To this Mr. Henley answered in his plain, but blunt way, that To this Mr. Henley answered in his plain, but blant way, that it is not a Conservative policy to let the pot boil over—it is better to be wise in time—Sir R. Knightley, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Beresford Hope deplored the degradation of the suffrage effected by a Conservative Government.

Mr. Mill's argument in favour of giving votes to women was listened to with interest and curiosity. He based the claim on

Mr. Mill's argument in favour of giving votes to women was listened to with interest and curiosity. He based the claim on justice, as well as expediency. The enfranchisement of women is a logical consequence of the constitutional maxim that taxation and representation go hand in band, and of Mr. Gladstone's dictum that every one should have the franchise who is not unfit, or will not be dangerous to the public good. It is said that politics are not women's business, but neither are they the business of any but very fev men; yet no man is held to discharge his professional or business duties the worse because he takes an interest in electioneering. The notion that the domestic occupations of women are incompatible with the keenest interest in national affairs, is as incompatible with the keenest interest in national affairs, is as futile as the apprehension that artisans would desert workshors and factories if they were taught to read. Among the grievance of women, Mr. Mill noted the leniency of punishments for wife-beating, the want of high-class education for women, and the

1sws of property. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Denman, and Sir G. Bowyer supported Mr. Mill's motion. The opposition to it took the form of "chaff" rather than argument, and was confined to minor members. On a division, the motion was rejected by 196 to 73.

An amendment by Mr. Colvile to reduce the copyhold franchise

to £5 was carried, on a division, by 201 to 157.

THE Hall of Arts and Sciences at Kensington was inaugurated on Monday with a brilliant ceremonial, and amid popular excitement; while it had the still greater distinction of receiving the countenance and active assistance of her Majesty, whose appearance among her subjects has now become so rare. Of course, the exception which the Queen has made in favour of the new edifice is not a departure from her constant and absorbing thought, but is in perfect accordance with it. A spacious and suitable building, where the arts and sciences could be honoured and cultivated in their relations to social and industrious life, was among the where the arts and sciences could be bonoured and cultivated in their relations to social and industrious life, was among the cherished ideas of the Prince Consort; to carry it out became, therefore, one of the main purposes which those had in view who shared with her Majesty the duty of preserving his memory; and no doubt a completeness will thus be given to the group of monuments recalling his admirable qualities. Almost on the site of the first Exhibition—at any race, within a bowshot of it, and on land acquired by the for unate issue of that bold enterprise—there will be a range of buildings at South Kensington, the Horticultural Gardens, Gilbert Scott's new memorial just inside the Park, and, last of all, this handsome and novel structure—institutions thoroughly impressed with the lamented Prince's name and charace. charac .

increasing scepticism as to the utility of vaccination in the country, justified by the fact that for some years past the proportion of vaccinated patients when smallpox prevails is 75 and 80 per cent.; that Dr. Jenner's theory, that the single cicatrice left by the pustule was an indication that the Jerson was and 80 per cent; that Dr. Jenner's theory, that the single cicatrice left by the pustule was an indication that the person was protected for life, has been given up on all sides, and re-vaccination every seven, five, or three years is recommended, and that there should not be less than eight well-formed pustules." Probably a considerable number of her Majesty's subjects who have been vaccinated, and do not like the smallpox will be inclined to support the demand for an enquiry respecting the value of vaccination and the duration of its effects as a prophylactic. But, in the meanwhile, no sound physicist will hastily adopt the twofold conclusion implied in the new doctrine. It does not follow that, because vaccination has declined in efficacy, it was therefore less blessed in its influence when it was originally used to check the inroads of the hideous malady. Nor have we any warrant for assuming that remedies which suffice in one age are equally telling in another; for nosologists have already noted one form of development not yet touched by Darwin, in the progressive growth, decline, disappearance, and perpetual mutation of disease in all its countless forms. Hence each age physically as well as morally and politically, has to meet its own difficulties with newly discovered resources.

"Ir hath been said by them of old time" that "the devil can note Scripture for his purpose;" and the Bible is certainly the nost quotable book in the world. In this respect it surpasses even he works of William Shakspere; and Shakspere is, in this respect, a marvel. We remember ouce hearing a celebrated Shakspi student affirm that it was his belief that it was impossible to select student affirm that it was his belief that it was impossible to select any subject which might not be pertinently illustrated by words taken from the plays of the great dramatist. Somebody present said scornfully, "Pooh! what is there in Shakspere to describe the f elings of a man at work on the treadmill?" "What?" was the ready reply; "how could his feelings be more exquisitely or more powerfully expressed than in the words "Down, down, thou climbing sorrow?" So, in the selection of texts, the minister of the gospel may be never so pertinent. Who has not heard of the two preachers, named respectively Adam and Lord, who discoursing on a creasion in conjunction, played with each other, the latter taking gospel may be never so pertinent. Who has not heard of the two preachers, named respectively Adam and Lord, who discoursing on an occasion in conjunction, played with each other, the latter taking for his text the words "Adam, where art thou?" and the former retorting with "Lord, here am L." Who has not heard of the young student at Northampton, who resolved to rebuke the harsh stare of his principal, Dr. Philip Dodderidge, during the college exercise by taking for his text, which he constantly repeated with a satirical glance across the table, "Have I been so long time with thee, and hast thou not known me, Philip?" Equally familiar is the incident in Robert Hall's college career, in which a neighbouring publican, having made a tranendous noise about a swingsign taken from before his house, the young orator discoursed from the words, "A wicked and a foolish generation seeketh after a sign, and no sign shall be given them." It is recorded of the late Rev. William Thorpe, of Bristol (who was an awful plagiarist, by the way), that, having been compelled on some special occasion to get into the pulpit by means of a ladder (he was too fat to get through the door, he took for his text, "He that entereth not in by the door but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." Perhaps one of the most apposite texts ever chosen was that adopted by Dean Stanley, when he discursed to the savans of the Archaelogical Institute, at Westminster Abbey, from the words, "Whence came these stones, and what meaneth the building?" These recollections have been revived (and we might indefinitely multiply them) by reading that the Rev. J. Lingham, M.A., preaching on behalf of one of the charities sustained by the Licensed Victualers, took for his text, "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink." The religious propriety of the selection was not equal to its vertal appositeness, we fear. In the appropriation of such words the humour is lost in the irreverence. The profane can never be funny in the pulpit.

Mr. Gladstone is to be ected a member of Brooks's by a somewhat unusual process, invented apparently expressly for that end, which the Echoes of the Clubs, a new gossiping pe iodical corresponding to its name, describes in its first number. Brooks's, we need not tell our readers, is an old exclusive Whig club, where Mr. Gladstone is scarcely as yet more popular—such is the stubborn nature of old Whigs—than at the Carlton, of which he has never ceased to be a member. The device of those Whigs who wished to put away from their club the reproach that it did not contain the leader of the Liberals, and the single man of genius in their party, was this:—Knowing that Mr. Gladstone would have been rejected in an ordinary ballot, they proposed that the committee of the club should have power at their discretion to nominate members of their party of either House of Parliament, not exceeding five in number in any one year, as members of the club. And this resolution was carried by 63 to 55 on Wednesday. Another resolution, which was even a more transparent disguise of the special purpose in view, to the effect that any member of the Cabinet of Lords Palmerston and Russell might be put on as an honorary member directly his name was entered on the list of candidates, did not therefore come on for discussion. We suppose that Mr. Galdstone will become very quickly a member of Brooks's under the new regulation. This struggle reminds us of a good legend told of Mr. Gladstone's unpopularity in the Carlton, some eleven or twelve years ago, when he first began to betray the undergrowth of Liberal ideas in his mind. It is said that some young Tories, wishing to annoy him, went up to him once when he was sitting in the club, and asked him, "When are you to be proposed for Brooks's?" to which Mr. Gladstone quietly replied, "Whenever my Lord Derby takes his name off." Lord Derby's name outlived the era of Liberalism in the books of the old Whig club at least as long as Mr. Gladstone's has outlived his era of Toryism in the Carlton. GLADSTONE is to be exceed a member of Brooks's by

A mysterious occurrence is causing anxiety at Fontainebleau. Some excursionists in the forest, a few days back, discovered near Franchart, in the underwood, at a short distance from the road, the body of an elegantly dressed lady, the face of which had been devoured by some carnivorous animal, probably a welf. The corpse bore no other signs of external violence than the mutilations mentioned. A judicial inquiry has brought to light the fact that two ladies had, about a week before, alighted at one of the hotels in the town, and, after breakfasting, had taken a carriage for a drive in the forest, but had paid and sent back the driver on arriving at Franchart. In the evening one of the strangers returned to the hotel in apparent distress, saying that her companion had quitted her in the forest, and asking whether the latter had since called there for her. On receiving a reply in the A mysterious occurrence is causing anxiety at Foncharace.

A STRIKING memorial to the Privy Council has just been prin el by order of the House of Commons. A number of medical men, including Dr. Charles Pearce, Dr. Caplin, and Dr. Spencer Hall, declare that the worlds confidence in vaccination and its admiration of Dr. Jenner have been the result of a complete mistake. They state, "that before an impartial tribunal your memorialists are prepared to prove that there is a large and

Condon by Night.

BY A COMMISSIONNAIRE.

"You're wanted," exclaimed a voice, as I was one day walking about Exchange-court, close to the barracks, waiting for orders.

"Where?" I inquired.

"In the office," was the reply.

"Who wants me?"

"Old Jemmy."

My companion out of arms—if I may so call him—went on after giving me this information, and I promptly entered the office.

Old Jemmy, it may be mentioned, was the officer from whom we generally received special orders, and, though a martinet, was at all unpopular with the men.

His real name was Barraclough.
"Oh! it is you, Lancing," he exclaimed, as I entered.
He spoke without taking his eyes away from his desk, or leaving off writing.

"I was told you ent for me, sir."

"I did. Wait."

Accordingly I stood still with military rigidity for about two microtes, by which time he had finished writing his letter.

"It is your turn to go from town, I think?" he demanded, tharmly.

sharp'y.
"I believe so, sir," I replied.
"Look at the list."

Turning to the wall, I scanned a long list of names, and found that all the names above mine had a pen run through them, which denoted that they had been employed on special missions, and would not be so employed again until the old list was exhausted, "Yes," I exclaimed; "you are right, sir."
"Yery well. Do you know Staffordshire?" asked Mr. Barra-

Never was there.'

"Never was there."

"Ah! no matter. Paulton Brothers, the jewellers, want a man to go to Braemore, in Staffordshire."

"With articles of value?"

"I presume so—I really don't know," he answered, testily. "It is for you to make your report to me."

"When I have seen them, sir."

"Of course. How can you make a report before you have seen them. I am to busy to ask every one who comes here for a commissionaire the when and the wherefore of his business."

"Paulton Brothers, sir, I think you said?" I observed.

"Yes."

"Where do they live?"

"Where do they live?"

"Where do they live?"

"My good fellow, you must find out. There are such things as Post-office Directories. I really cannot be troubled by such nonsensical questions, unless I am to do your work and my own too."

I saw that old Jemmy was in anything but a good temper, and went away to find out Paulton Brothers.

This I did without difficulty, as they were a leading firm in Regent-street. The elder brother had long been dead, and the business was carried on by John Paulton, whom I saw on entering the shop.

He was a short, stout, fussy old man, who thought a great deal f himself, and had probably amassed some thousands in the ay of legit mate trade—the proper reward of hard work and

integrity.
"You are the commissionnaire I inquired for, I suppose?" he

"You are the commissionnaire I inquired for, I suppose?" he exclaimed as he saw me.

"Yes, sir," I rejoined.

"Your character is unexceptionable, eh? All that could be wished, eh? Nothing against you, eh?"

"I hope not, sir," I replied, with a smile.

"They wouldn't have sent you if you were a black sheep. Of course not. I ought to have known that. Think me an old fool, eh?"

"Yes, sir," I replied; the temptation was too strong to be

Contrary to my expectation, he laughed, and took my answer

"Sharp fel'ow. No offence," he exclaimed. "Stood me to rights. Come over here. Give you a glass of wine and your instructions. Like wine, eh?" structions. Like wine, en r

"Sometimes, sir."

He conducted me into a little parlour at the back of the shop, gave me some sherry, and watched me drink it.

"Rather have a pipe and a glass of porter in a pot-house, I'll lay a penny, eh?" he exclaimed, in his quaint way.

This time I did not reply at all.

"Breamore—know Breamore, eh?" he resumed.

"No, sir.
"How should you? It's a wild, out-of-the-way place. Make pots and pans down there. What they call the potteries—Wedgvood and all that."

" So I have heard, sir," I remarked.

"Want you to take some valuable jewellery to Lady Minton Petti-ward, one of my best customers. Lives at Breamore House. All my young men very busy—can't spare one. Got an extensive order yesterday. Russian prioce—married in a week. Sharp work."

work."

"I shall be very glad to take the jewellery, sir."

"Very glad," he repeated; "of course. Always glad to do anything you are paid for, ch?"

"I don't mind turning a penny, so long as it's an honest one."

"That's right. When were you wounded?"

I told him, and he made me sit down and relate the whole history of the battle, putting innumerable questions to me the while, until I was nearly worn out.

After telling me when to call for the jewellery, he said,

"Here's half-a-c own. Go and drink the Queen's health. Storytelling hard work—make you thirsty, ch?"

"Rather, sir."

"Go away and spend your money. Go away, and come back at

"Rather, sir."

"Go away and spend your money. Go away, and come back at the time I fixed," he continued, talking to me as if I were a child. Much amused with Mr. John Paulton, I determined to follow his advice, and, going into a tavern, regaled myself with hot sausages,

potatoes, a pipe, and a pot of porter.

I made my report at the office, and the next morning started by an early train with a small box of jewellery, for Lady Minton Pettiward, at Breamore.

The train I travelled by was a quick one, consisting of first and

And the train is the control of the train is a space, raw-boned, elderly man, who may me the idea of a big bird, all legs and wings.

I remarked that he came in after the gurad had looked at my I remarked that he came in after the guran has tooked as my ticket, opening the door of the compartment with a key of his own. There was nothing particular in this act. I had frequently seen gentlemen do it, and rather commended their foresight than other-

We started.

My f-llow-traveller looked steadfastly out of the window until we got fairly into the country, then he turned his eyes on me.

Strange, wild, wicked-looking eyes were they. I moved uneasily under them, and looked away from him.

"Fine day, sir," he said.

As it was raining hard at the time, I did not feel disposed to admit the truth of his observation.

"Possibly you may think so," replied I.

He was silent for a time.

When he again spoke, it appeared he had allowed his attention be arrested by my small pasteboard box of jewellery. "Mind your own business," I said, rather rudely, in reply to his tection of "What have you in that box?"

question of "But," l

"But," he replied, "I make it my business to find out the contents of that box." w can it possibly interest you?" I said, in a tone of remon-

strance.

6 It interests me in the highest degree.

"It interests me in the highest degree."

"If I may give my opinion of your conduct, I shauld say you are an excessively impertment old man."

"My character, sir," he retorted, "is beyond reproach or suspicion, and I have yet to learn that yours is the same."

"Considering that I am a member of the corps of commission aires—"I began; then he interrupted me.

"That's a lie, to commence with," he cried, flatly.

"A what?" I demanded.

"A deliberate, downright lie, sir," he continued. "I happen to know every commissionnaire in "ondor loss or ally. I was suspicious of you directly I entered this carriage; my suspicions are now confirmed. I again request to be informed what you have in that box?"

fell me your reason for asking," I rejoined, "and I may pos-

sibly think proper to answer you"

It occurred to me that the old man was not altogether in his right mind.

"My impression is that you have a design upon my life," he

"You are an agent of the Carbonari, who have sworn to kill

me."

"Indeed you are mistaken; I am nothing of the sort," I said, soothingly, now firmly persuaded that my travelling companion was not altogether sane.

To put it mildly, he had his delusions.

"You are an emissary of Mazzini, whose hatred I incurred for my share of the events of '48. Don't deny it. I know it. Now what is in that box?"

"Luvellery." I responded.

what is in that box?"

"Jewellery," I responded.

"o," he said, shaking his head.

"Would you like to look?"

"No, no!" he exclaimed, evincing the liveliest terror.

"Don't, for God's sake, open it! Throw it out of the window. I am in your power, but—but spare me a short time longer!"

"It contains nothing more formulable than be willow."

"It contains nothing more formidable than jewellery, I assure

yeu," 1 yeu," I persisted.

"What is the use, my good man, of trying to hoodwink me?"
he cried, loudly. "So you think I have never heard of Fieschi.
Do you think I am so simple as not to know what an infernal ine is like?

"Why, the man's mad-stark, staring, raving mad," I said, as

if to my self.

"Would to Heaven I was!" he replied, overhearing my remark.

"I should then be taken care of, and those dastardly attempts on my life, which are continually being made by Mazzinian emissaries, would cease."

I again suggested that I should open the box and let him see the harmless nature of its contents.

At the bare idea he became unusually violent.

"If you attempt to touch that box, sir," he said, "I will make a grand struggle for my existence. Unarmed as I am, I will defy you and your infernal machine. Do not drive me to bay; for your own sake, I beseech you to think and be careful."

"It shall remain where it is, if you wish it."

"Just turn the end round a little bit with your umbrella—so. That is it. I do not like to have the broadside presented at me pont blank."

In vain I reasoned with him; he was as mad as a March hare.

In vain I reasoned with him ; he was as mad as a March hare. In vain I reasoned with him; he was as mad as a March hare. I told him that if I had an infernal machine, such as he dreaded and attempted to let it off in the carriage, it would destroy me as well as himself.

He merely replied.

But I was too clover to hurt myself. I understood how to manage those devilish devices."

I did not like the idea of being shat up with this maniac as I was, but I could not help myself.

For a time he was apparently sa lafte!, but his malady again made itself apparent.

made itself apparent.

"I dare say," he exclaimed, "that when y u first saw me you did not give me credit for post soing the discrimination you now

find I have "I certainly was not aware of the extent of your abilities.

Perhaps you will a lant that I have some p netration when I inform you that you have a revolver in the breast pocket of your

"You are mistaken," I hastened to assure him.
"On, no, not in the least. S.r, I demand that revolver, for I know that an att mpt will be made upon my life before we have proceeded much farther."

I protested that he was wrong.
He would not listen to a word I had to say.
"Will you give me that pistol? for mast I wrest it from you?"

Will you give me that pistol? or must I wrest it from you?

he added.
"If I have none to give, you cannot have it," was my answer. "I released my deseatation. "Now, as I am prepared to sell my life dearly, I ask you once more to deliver up the lethal

weapon."

"Well, well," I sail, trying to humour him, "I see it is useless to trifle with or deceive you."

"You will give it me?"

"You will give it me?"

it

of the win low. "Now," he exclaimed, "you will scarcely have the hardihood to deay that the box is an infernal machine."

is vagaries, determining to change carriages as soon as the train stopped.

It is," I relained,

"Ha! you admit it?"
"Its contents shall never be made hostile to you; do not be alarmed," I continued.

rmed," I continued.
"But I am safe so long as

"But I am alarmed. How do I know that I am safe so long as you have the odious thing so near you."
"Would you like to have it nearer you? If that would set you mind at rest, I will with pleasure place it between us."
"Yes—yes," he said, hesitatingly; "I think that is a friendly arrangement."
"You must not touch it."
"What, I touch it? I destroy my own life? You are joking," he cried, with a look of horror and aversion.
This set my serules at rest.

This set my scruples at rest.

I was only afraid that he might seize it suddenly, and cast it out

I was only afraid that no mag.

A pretty hobble I should be in. What should I say to Lady Pettiward, to Paulton Brothers, and at the office?

Soon afterwards the train slackened speed.

My companion put his key in the door, unlocked it, and let it swing back. We were then going ten miles an hour, as near as I swing back. We were could calculate.
"Good-bye," he said.

Wait. It is dangerous to get out while the "Are you going? train is in motion."

train is in motion."

"No; this is my usual custom."

All at once he made a snatch at the box containing the jewellery. I was too late to stop him.

Having grasped it, he sprang lightly from the train, fell on his knees, rose without appearing much hurt, and started at a run across country, with my box under his arm.

"The scoundred!" I jaculated.

I began to have my doubts about his madness now; there was rather too much method in it.

rather too much method in it.

If he were sane, I was the victim of as clever a trick as I ha

ever heard of.

It seemed an age before the station was reached, and then I consulted b th the guard and the :t.to:-master.

The former exclaimed,—
"That is the doctor. We've heard of him before on this line
He's the artfullest cove out."
"The doctor?" I repeated.
"Yes, sir. You've been done."
"Then he's not mad?"

"Then he's not mad?"

"No more than you are. It is h's caper to appear mad."

"Bless my soul!" was all I could say, "to think he's come the old soldier over ma!"

"Going on, sir?" a-ked the guard.

"No, I shall stop here to try and get back my jewellery."

The guard whistled, the train went on, and I was alone on the plate rm with the porter and the station-master.

The latter kindly consented to accompany me to the police-station.

station.

We made the matter known, and several detectives started at

We made the matter known, and several detectives started at once in pu suit.

Late at night I entered a coffee-house, fagged and jaded, having been unable to discover any trace of the doctor.

A cup of tea and an egg did me good, and I had just fallen off into a gentle doze in my box, when a hand fell on my shoulder.

"Eh? What the dev——" I exclaimed.

Looking up, I saw Middleton, one of the detectives.

"We've got him," he said.

"And the jewellery?"

"I think so: leastways a hox was found on him, and we want.

"I think so; leastways a box was found on him, and we want you to come up and identify him."

I have lived a long time since that, but never before or since have I experienced such a joyful sensation as this news gave me.

The next day I resumed my journey with the jewellery, which was intact, and the doctor had the extreme felicity to be sent to ponal servitude for ten years.

This adventure was a caution to me not to be thrown off my guard in future.

OUR OPERA GLASS.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE. - The revival of Antony and Cicopatra

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—The revival of Autony and Ceopatra at this theatre is certainly the dramatic event of the week. Of all the plays of Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra is, perhaps, the one least adapted to dramatic representation. In all probability, but for Miss Glyn, for whom the play was expressly produced some years since, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Antony and Cleopatra up to this moment would have remained a myth to the general playgoor. It is certain that Miss Glyn alone—at all even's since the days of Mrs. Pope—has, of all known actresses, identified herself with the character of Ceopatra. Mrs. Sid lons, we believe, never essayed the part, and Miss O'Neill, we know, never did. A more subtly-conceived, artfully-elaborated, and powerfully-developed impersonation than that of the Exyptian Queen, by Miss Glyn, the essayed the part, and Miss O'Neill, we know, never did. A more subtly-conceived, artfully-elaborated, and powerfully-developed impersonation than that of the Egyptian Queen, by Miss Glyn, the motiern stage has not witnessed. Whoever goes to see the performance, having read Shakespeare's play with sufficient care beforchand, will be astonished at the consummate art evinced by the tragedienne in her realisation of the poed's great creation, and the manner in which she has interpenetrated, as it were, its very soul. After leaving the theatre he will fancy—at least as far as Cleo-atra is concerned—that he has been reading Shakespeare's Anlony and Cleopatra over again. It is not easy to select parts of a performance for praise in which the whole is so admirable and complete. If, however, we were called upon to point out what scenes in Miss Glyn's Cleopatra were marked with greatest power and most strongly-manifested genius, we should select the scene in the second act, in which the messenger from Rome brings tidings of Antony's marriage with Octavia, the scene in the monument where Antony dies, and the death scene by the application of the asp. These will bear comparison with the most splendid of modern tragic achievements. In the lighter scenes Miss Glyn is no less supreme, and her airs and graces before Antony in the earlier portion of the play are literally intoxicating. Such things must be seen, not described, and we lay down our penfrom sher impossibility to do them justice. We may, however, affirm, in the belief of their ready comprehension, that Miss Glyn leoks the daughter of the Ptolemies to the life, in imperial dignity, in seornful grace, and con-clous beauty, and that her dresses are supper an tOriental enough to claim the speculative consideration of Madame Tussaul, were she about contemplating the enthrougement of Cleopatra in Baker-street. Of the remaining characters we are most splendid of modern tragic achievements. In the lighter scenes by life dearly, I ask you once more to deliver up the lethal eapen."

Well, well, "I said, trying to hamour him, "I see it is useless the first with or deceive you."

"You will give it me?"

You will give it me?"

I drew from my pocket a newspaper, an?, folding it up, handed to him.

He seizel it, and threw it, with every demonstration of jay, out the wan low.

The will be achieved the hardibood to eath the box is an infernal machine."

In the lighter scenes and graces before Antony with much force and judgment; and the lighter scenes will be winter months coughs and colds appear the greatest enemics to manking, and we appear the greatest enemics to manking, and we lay down our pen from shear impossibility to do them justice. We may, however, affirm, in the belief of their ready comprehension, that Miss Glyn leoks the daughter of the Ptolemies to the life, m imperial dignity, most irrutating coughing a tew minutes, and by the smilled stimulating action of the longs. The amount of suffering at this time of the win low.

Madame Tussaud, were sue about contemplating the enthronement of Cleopatra in Baker-street. Of the remaining characters we are not called upon to say much. Mr. Lorraine sustained the very dufficant part of Marc Antony with much force and judgment; and Mr.

AN ELEGANT COURT REMEDY.—In our variable climate during the winter months coughs and colds appear the greatest enemics to manking, and we appear the greatest enemics to manking and colds appear the greatest enemics to manking, and we appear the greatest enemics to manking, and we appear the greatest enemics to manking, and two prevents the first part of the play are literally intoxicating and substantial part of the play are literally intoxication, the substantial part of the play are literally intoxication, the prevent of the play are lite

So satisfied was I that he was a maniac, that I fell in with all | Charles Verner took evident pains with Domitius Enobarbus, though Charles Verner took expent pains what boundary thought the character ranges too wide for his means. The scenery and appointments are splendid and complete. The finest scene, perhaps, is the "House of Lepidus at Rome, with the City in the Background," painted by Mr. T. Grieve. "Pompey's Galley" is of another kind, and is a wonderful set scene. But all are excellent, the Equation are histories of splitting contrast with the Rome. the Egyptian architecture forming a striking contrast with the Roman. Antony and Cleopatra is being played every night, and its stocess has shown no abatement since the opening night.

THEATRICAL TATTLE.

Lady Don has been thoroughly successful in Philadelphia.

Flying Scud has been produced with complete success at the heatre Royal, Victoris.

The names of several gentlemen are mentioned as applicants for Th

the Lyceum Theatre, but the selection has not yet been named.

Damas' witty comedy, Mademoiselle de Belle Isle, has been re-

The Child of the Wreck has been played at the Haymarket Theatre, Victoria, Madame Celeste playing the part of the dumb

The Emperor has presented Maddle. Nillson with a pair of diamond car-rings of great value, for her singing twice at the Im-

Mr. Tom Taylor's new piece will be produced at the Holborn Theatre at the beginning of next month. It will be called "Ups and Downs, or the Antipodes."

A new Irish drams, The Shamrock, in which Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams played the principal parts, has been produced a the Broadway Theatre, New York.

The last nights of The Dake's Motto, and of the serson at th

The last nights of The Duke's Motto, and of the serson at the Lyceum, are announced. Rumour asserts that Mr. Boucicault will shortly appear, and that Mr. Brougham has written a new drama for the theate.

Mr. Edmund Falconer has arrived in New York, and played at the Olympic Theatre. He appeared in two pieces, the more important being his own play of Night and Morning; or, The Great Revenge, in which he played the principal character, Julian di Vivaidi.

Vivaldi.

The new playhouse to be erected on the site of St. Martin's Hall will be essentially a theatre de luxe. Exotics, gold velvet, and looking-glass in profusion, tempered by good taste. So say those who have seen the designs. But you must have adequate pictures to fit late such charming framework, and who is to supply them?

Mr. Toole has been performing at Belfast in a number of his most popular parts. His reception has been enthus instituted in the highest degree. On the previous Saturday he gave an entertainment in Manchester of the kind in which the reputation of the late Albert Smith was acquired. The success of this was tremendous.

The performance of Faust e Margherita on Monday evening, at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Macklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Augustus Mecklenburg-Strelitz, his Serens Highness the Duke of Lichtenburg, and Le Prince d'Alemberg.

Madame Ristori was to leave America on Saturday evening. the Madame Ristori was to leave America on Saturday evening, the 18th iost. She has performed during her stay 168 times. Among the plays in which she has oftenest appeared are Medea, Mury Stuart, Elizabeth, and Deborah. She played Mary Stuart 41 times, and Queen Elizabeth 52 times. The gross receipts at her performances have exceeded 400,000 dols. Madame Ristori has herself received 270,000 dols.

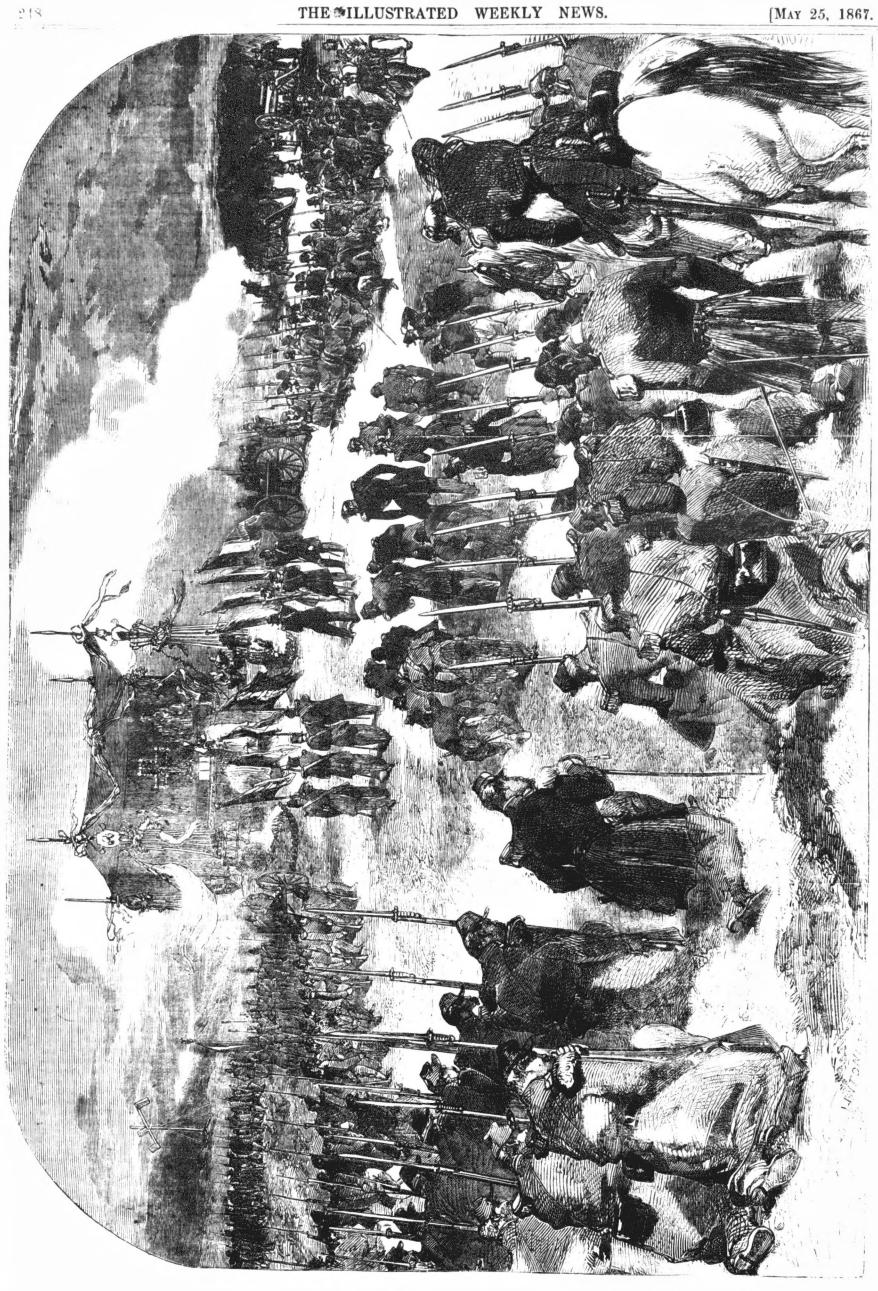
mances have exceeded 400,000 dols. Madame Ristori has herself received 270,000 dols.

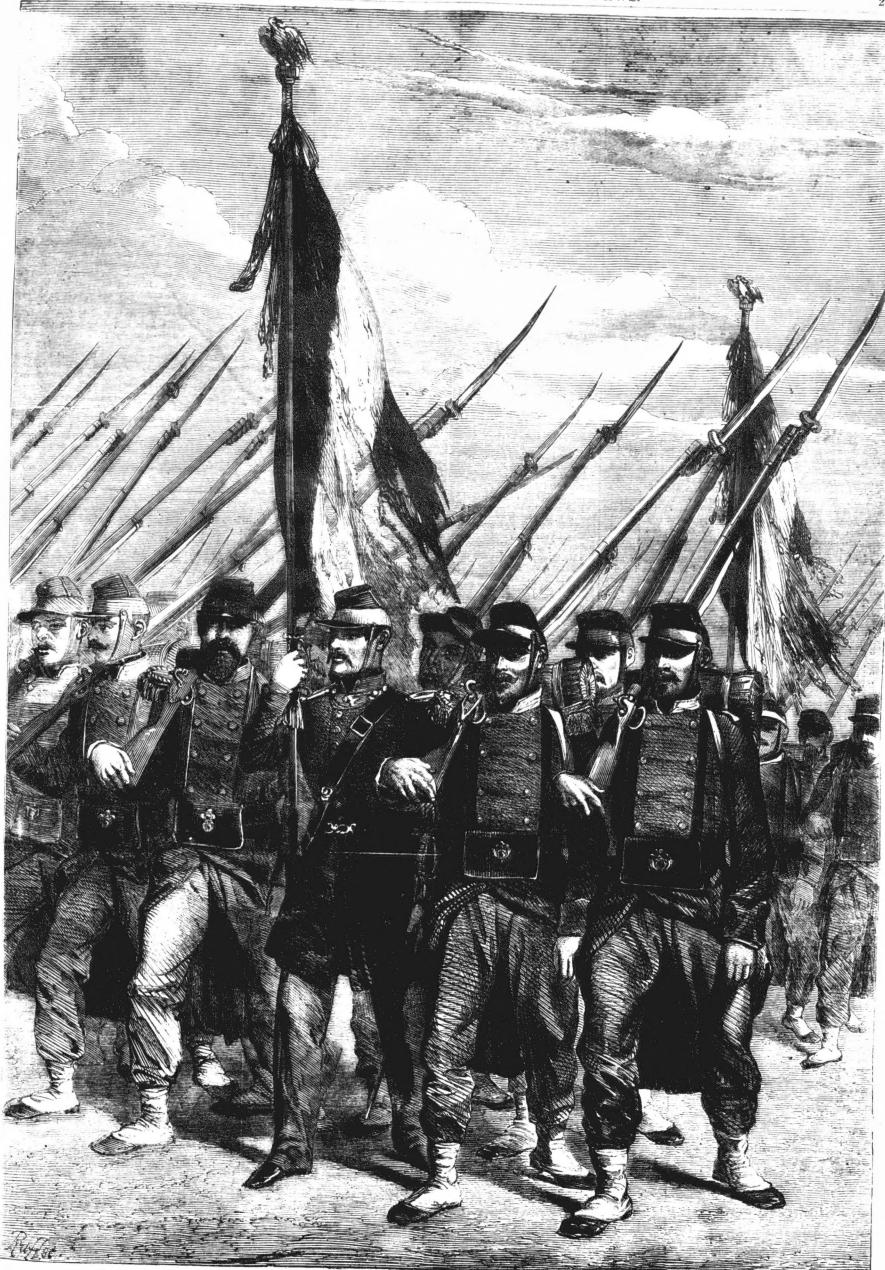
Mr. Henry Nevili's recent accident occurred in this wise:—On the afternoon of Tuesday week, he and some military gentlemen were praetising pistol shooting at the house of a friend at Putney. A pedestal on which Mr. Neville was leaning gave way, and his pistol (a small four-chambered revolver) exploded, sending the bullet between the first and second joints of his left hand. Surgical aid was near, and promptly rendered. The wound is not expected to be serious, though probably Mr. Neville will have to wear his arm in a sling for some weeks to come. arm in a sling for some weeks to co

Since the conversion into a theatre of the once world-famous circus known as Astley's, central London has been without any place for equestrian performances. Very shortly this reproach will be removed. A new and handsome amphitheatre has now been erected in Holborn on a site almost opposite Weston's Music Hall. It will be opened on Siturday next for equestrian performances, though not for these only, as comedy, burlesque, or farce are also to be performed. A very fine company, including many performers of acknowledged ability, has been got together. Among the names announced are those of Delevanti, the famous equestrian; the Brothers Daniels, the musical clowns; the Gousmitts, formerly of the Cirque Napoleon; and many others of equal reputation. The opening piece is the joint production of Mr. John Oxen ord and Professor Pepper. In the erection of the amphitheatre every care and attention has been bestowed, particularly in the matters of elegance, acoustics, and ventilation; and no effort has been wanting to secure the best possible accommodation in every way for the comfort of the audience. The building is of an entirely novel description, and the seating, it may be confidently asserted, is superior to most, and will bear comparison with all, places of amusement, either in England or on the Continent. We, in common with all London, shall look with cariesily to the opening performances, and have little doubt of the success of an enterprise commenced with the happiest auspices. The scenes in the arena are under the superintendence of Mr. MrColon. Since the conversion into a theatre of the once world-famous The scenes in the arena are under the superiahappiest auspices. tendence of Mr. M'Co um.

AN ELEGANT COUGH REMEDY.—In our variable climate during the winter







VISIT TO THE CAMP OF CHALONS.—PROCESSION OF FLAGS. (See page 253.)

Dead Acre:

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

CHARLES H. ROSS.

Baut the Chird. THE STRUGGLE AT LAST.

CHAPTER II.—THE BURGLAR.

My Lady Lad had left off dying, and was getting well again. Before long she was quite well, and better than ever she had been, and people who had been particularly prophetic began to forget

and people who had been particularly prophetic began to forget their prophesies.

"There's life in her yet," one had remarked; and another had observed, "She's a tough one is the old lidy."

However, strange to say, upon the afternoon of the day when she had said that she never was as well in all her life before she had a relapse. This was some days after that when Ruth and Edward Gay had the intervies which has been described—the day, indeed, on which the blue-eyed sailer paid a midnight visit to the house in Soho.

And what had mide her ill again? It was difficult to say, When she rose in the morning she was so well. Miss Jone, too, was so

And what had mode her ill again? It was difficult to say. When she rose in the morning she was so well. Miss Jone, too, was so happy to hear it. As a general rule this young lady was by ho means demonstrative in her affections. The old lady, loving her very dearly, took it for granted that her love was returned. But her worst enemy could not have accused the pale-faced girl of fawning upon her protector. It would seem that she was deceived enough, and might a long while have hidden within her breast an awful secret of life and death; but out of books, villains are not consistent, and she was alternately very deep and very shallow.

For some days past, however, there had been a noticeable alternative.

consistent, and she was alternately very deep and very shallow.

For some days past, however, there had been a noticeable alteration in Jane's manner towards the old lally, and her bonefactress was touched by her unwonted hindness and solicitude.

She came on this particular morning to see whether her ladyship was getting up, to ask how she had slept, and to hope that she was better. Lately it had been Ruth who had performed these offices, previously taken by Charity Store, the servant, who also brought up her ladyship's small cup of weak tea, and tiny scrap of dry toast. The old lady was quite moved to see the young side. brought up her ladyship's small cup of weak tea, and tiny scrap of dry toast. The old lady was quite moved to see the young girl hanging round her and looking wisfully down into her face, and her heart smore her when she reflected that perhaps of late kuth had somewhat usurped Jane's place in her affection. She held the young girl's hand in her's, and her eyes dimmed with tears.

"Poor little thing," see thought; "what a hard time she has had of it! Such a life would have spoilt many—would have made them cold and calculating. Poor little thing; she is quite a child—not fit to struggle with the world. Thank heaven there will be no occasion for her to do so while I live, or when I am gone!"

Jane had asked how she was that morning, but her lalysh'p had

not yet replied.
"I am nearly well sgiin, now, my dear," she said presently, speaking in a thoughtful tone.
"Do you think it is the medicine that has done you good?" asked

Jane.

"I hardly know. Not altogether, though I think it is good. think Mr. Jeffcoat likes coming here very much.

He comes here very often."

"Do you know what I think?" Jane began, then paused, and plucked at the counterpane.

"What is it? Tell me my dear."

"I think I know something. He is in love with my mamma. That is, I heard her tell him—that is—"

The old lady lay silent for some moments, then, drawing Jane towards her, said, seriously, "What do you mean? What did here some moments."

said that she was going to—have your money when you sometime. You are not angry? I am so sorry I told. that is, sometime. You are not augry? I am did not mean to tell. I promised I would not.

That afternoon, when Jeffcoat called, he was told that neither of the ladies were at home. Calling again the same evening, he received the same information and walked away, looking very black, and wondering what it could mean.

wondering what it could mean. You had better have seen the doctor, I should have thought," Charity. "You look dreadfully bad. I should say you were

"You had better have seen the doctor, I should have thought, said Charity. "You look dreadfully bad. I should say you were going to be ill again."

"Leave me alone, if you please. I am quite capable of taking care of myself."

"Oh, certainly I' and Charity retired tossing her head.

The old lasty was certainly worse. She took her tea alone in her own room that evening. It should have been one of the company nights, but she gave instructions to Charity that she was too unwell to see any one, and the one or two regular visitors to her dreary little drawing-room took their departure again rather giannly.

"I shall go to bed early," she said to Charity. "Don't come and bother me, nor let them come. I can do very well by unvself."

It is true that her ladyshi, now and then, upon rare occasion, had It is true that her ladyshi,, now and then upon rare occasions, had gone to bed without assistance; but she did not manage very well, for her night toilet was an elaborate one—almost as lengthy as the process of "making up" in the morning. This evening she was a very long while indeed before she had taken herself, as it were, to pieces; but at last it was done, and she sat a mere ray of a woman without wig or teeth, wrapped up in a didy old flaunch dressing-gown before the miscrable battle fire. before the miserable little fire.

Screwed up there, with her skinny hands clasping her knees, and with a ceaseless munching motion of her teothics jaws, she looked much more like an ancient baboen than a left of title. Before her stood a large gold watch, a family relic that kept a familial time of its own, to which her lady-hip a commodated herself by abstruse calculation, difficult for a third person to understand, but would not hear of its works being interfered with. Upon this valuable time-keeper her ladyship's eyes were fix d, and when the small hand reached eleven (it was half-past by the Horse Guards) she rang the bell to inquire whether thathy was ready to fasten up the house. Shortly af erwards, when this tusiness had been concluded, the servant was heard showly ascuming the stairs on her way to her bedroom, and a door opened and shut on the floor below where Ruth slept, and then all was this. Wrapping herself up a little tighter in her flamed goon her la yship took a candle in her hand, and went out upon the la ding to listen. Satisfied that all Screwed up there, with her skinny hands clasping her kness, and

was right, she came back for a key, and then set out upon her travels. Down-down to the bottom of the house, into that awful was right, she came back for a key, and then set out upon her travels. Down—down to the bottom of the house, into that awful region which the blackbeetles had so thickly over-populated. Here, before the dampest and most dismal of the cellars, she paused, and, with a trembling hand, opered the door. As she did so, there was a loud clatter among a heap of rubbish in one corner, and a dark form durting out, escaped down a hele about a yard from where she stood. where she stood.

But her ladyship was not very very us about rate, and her only But her ladyship was not very very as about rate, and her only fear was, that she should be seen engaged in the occupation that had brought her down to the cellars. As, however, she steed listening, and shrating the light with her hand, the only sound audible was a strange crackling noise, much like the sea breaking over shingle—a sea of blackbeetles aghated by a gent's ripple.

Among the rubbish from which the rat had ran out, Lady Ladbegan to feel cautiously, and product in succession several canvas bage, similar to those Jane had found in the rooms upstairs. These, having united, refled again, and replaced very carefully, my lady seemed satisfied with the result of hir expedition, and retraced her stees.

her steps.

It was a slow and painful progress upitairs, and twice by the way she sat down exhausted. but when the reached her beroom, she got out the little bex from the cupboard, and began to persover the legal documents which it contained. It was late in the night tefore she had done her work, and only then censul because the fire had gone out, and the candle had reached its last ficker.

Then she completed her preparations for hed somewhat hastily, and, the can the going out before she was ready, had quite a franche scramble for it at last. In consequence, she was all in a trendle for a lange time afterwards and who she that excreme her registation.

inal gone out, and the caudle had reached its lost flicker.

Then she completed her preparations for bed somewhat hastily, and, the can ite going out before the was ready, had quite a francic scramble for it at last. In consequence, the was all in a tremble for a long time afterwards, and when she had overcome her egitation, she discovered that she was not at all sleepy.

If there had been any more cardie left, the would have got up and found a book, but she could not do this, and lay counting hundrels, with a faint hope that clumber would overtake her. For years past, she had been accustoned to sleep by herself. Why, then, was she to-night more timid than usual? But she was. Again and again, when just upon the point of dezing off, she opened wide her eyes at some sound, real or fanciful, in the house, or in the square outside. At last, wearied out, she fell into a light sleep, and only awoke when her bedroom door had been cautiously opened, and the thirf stood by her bedside.

It was the light from the lant in he carried falling full upon her face that roused her up with a half-uttered cry, frozen in terror upon her lips, as he laid his hand upon her wrist.

"Don't make a noise," the sailor said, in a threatening whisp, r; "I have come for your money, and I mean to have it. If you try to cry out, I'll cut your throat."

Mexing her line that the tright we sound the old women by back

to cry out, I'll cut your throat."

Moving her lips, but uttering no sound, the old woman lay back Moving her tips, but uttering no sound, the old woman lay back in an agony of fear, while the radian, drawing out the open knife he carried in his pocket, held it up before her eyes.

"Come," he said, growing impatient at her silence, "where do you keep your gold? Make haste and find your tongue, or I'll find it for you."

the eld it for you."

The old women, under this threat, sat up in bed and wagged her The old women, under this thrat, sat up in ord and wagged for was, but spoke not. The burglar, sceing that threats only inseeded progress, waited for her to accover herself. But of his emency she before long took advantage, to make a snatch at the ell-rope hanging it the head of the bed. In time to catch it, beil-rope hanging it the head of the bed. In time to catch it, within a hair's breadth of her reach, he flang her backwards with a savage bath, and raised the knile in the air.

"You damned old cat!" he growled between his teeth, "that's how you'd trick me, is it? Find me the money at once. Do you

ear me? I'll have it or your life—one of the two."

He laid hold of the old woman's wrist and dragged her out upon
be flow, where she sank upon her knees and began to whimper

"Two got nothing," she said. "You will not kill me. I am a

poor old woman, with only a few years to live."

She clung about his knees, and crawled upon the floor, and grovelled—not a very noble attitude for a lady of title to be seen in, but one which might have moved most human hearts to pity. The blue-eyed sailor, however, was not easily affected by such

"You're wasting y ur breath," he replied. "Get me the money. Where's it hidden? Quicken your movements, will you? I won't Quicken your movements, will you?

here's it hidden? Quicken your movements, will you? I won't at nuch longer."

The old woman, with great difficulty getting upon her feet, crept the old woman, with great difficulty getting upon her feet, crept towards a cupboard, and, after much tedious delay, brought out an old pocket-book. The robber snatched it from her shaking hands, and counted out from it nine or ten gold pieces.

"This isn't enough," he said, grasping her by the shoulder and swaying her violently to and fro. "With you force me to murder you, you feel?

But the old woman a great state.

But the old woman steme! stupefied by her fears, and could only

repeat her prayer—
... Don't kill me! I am a poor old woman."

"All the more reason why I should," growled the man, releasing his hold with an oath. "You've lived quite long enough, I'm sure, and you gradge a poor starving devil a few of your thou-

"I have no thousands," cried the old woman, eagerly. "I'm very "Thave no thousands," cried the old woman, eagerly. "I'm very poor, indeed I am. It is a mistake. I have hardly enough to keep me alive. You will not roo me of my little ah."
"Your little ad," recorted the robber, contemptionally. "Carse you, I'll help myself!"

As he spoke he turned from her, and flashing the light of the

As he spoke he turned from her, and flashing the light of the antern he carried into the cupior of dragged his contents out on to he floor. A small jewel-case among them attracted his neities, which he opened, and thrust the contents, some old-fashioned and rather awdry ornaments, into his pockets. While, however, he was thus agaged, the old woma, recovering her presence of mind, and one of her strength, crawled towards the bed, and gaining an applight porture with some difficulty, seized the bell-rope and rangular net.

of ntry. The sailor, hearing the noise, turned suddenly, and saw her with

The sanor, hearing the noise, turned suddenly, and saw her with the bell-rope in her hand. With a deep curs, he sprang towards i.e., leaving his land in out the table at the back, twisted his hind a her gray hair, and scarcle I for his knife. She knew instinctively that he was feeling for, and before it was upraised in the air, that he was despetate, and meant to naurelet her. In her freezied terrer he gave one loud, pletcing soilek. Before she could do so a jain, its lingers had grasped her throat.

With a recovered structh which was war allow in the same way.

his fingers had grasped her throat.

With a recovered strangth, which was marvellous in one so old and ailing, she wrestled with him, and half-twisted herself out of his clutches. But he still kept his hold of her, and again raised the knife. In their struggling, the bed-curtains got twisted round his legs, and as she oragged him suddenly forwards, he staggered signtly, so that the descending blade missed its mark, and buried itself deeply in the woodwork of the bed.

In this life his bed-knife in the descending blade missed its mark, and buried itself deeply in the woodwork of the bed.

Itself deeply in the woodwork of the bed.

Jerking the knife impatiently on one side, he broke it short off by the handle. His hand was now off her throat, and she shrieked loudly; but he doubled his fist and struck her again and again with savage fury in her up-turned face, then strode towards the door.

He had, during the struggle, heard a door opening on the floor

He had, during the struggle, heard a door opening on the floor above, and hurrying footsteps on the stairs.

"If I had only got the money," be thought, "Curses light on my lack! Here's the whole house down on me, and the whole parish will be about my ears in another minute."

His intentions were no longer felonious. He thought only of his own safety, and at any sacrifice would make his escape. But outside the door, he tound himself confronted by his mother and a young girl, in her night-dress. The former carried a candle, the light of which revealed his face for a moment, with startling distinctions, but Charity, with a low cry, let fall the candlestick and

light of which revealed his face for a moment, with startling distinctness; but Charity, with a low cry, let fall the candlestick, and the robber rushed down stairs in the dark.

With wild haste, he cleared the steps, and dashing, headlong through the scattered lumber in the downstairs room, again raised the sash of the window by which he had entered. There was, however, at that very moment, a dark figure approaching, with a measured tread; and the gaslight fell upon a policeman's cape.

Quick, too, as the flying robber had been, the young girl had had time to run late one of the front rooms, and, opening the window, there scream "Murder!" and "Thieves!" with all the strength of her lungs. Hearing these cries, the policeman ran towards the house.

lungs. Hearing these cries, the policeman ran towards the house, and the thirf had barely time to close the window before he was on

and the this had barely dime to close the window before he was on the doorstep, thundering at the door.

How to escape now? Foiled in what he had thought would be such easy work, he stood bewildered for a moment; but the sound of feet upon the stairs aroused him to a sense of his danger. He must get out somehow by the back. Charity had told him something of the arrangements in this direction. It could be managed without much difficulty, he knew, if he could find and open the back-kitchen door without a light.

Upon the threshold of the parlour-door, though, Jane again confronted him, and, as he would have rushed by her, flung her arms round his waist. What avail was a girl's strength—the strength of one so weak and fragile—against his? He hulled her roughly against the wall, and sprang enwards. But there was an accumulation of old farniture blocking up half the; assage, upon which he stumbled, and fell heavily to the ground. As a bulldog might accumulation of old farniture blocking up half the; assage, upon which he stumbled, and fell heavily to the ground. As a buildog might pin its victim, so, as he law, the girl twisted both her hands into his neckerchief, rending the air with piercing shricks for help. It was the thought that he was a thicf robbing; or of the treasures which were to make her rich and happy that seemed to lend her an almost supernatural strength. Pinned in a corner, and unable to make use of his arms, the robber ground his teeth, and panted for breath, but lay there writhing helplessly. And now the policeman, baving scaled the railings, and found the window open, entered the house with answering shout, whilst three other presents attracted by the scaled the railings, and found the window open, entered the house with answering shout, whilst three other persons, attracted by the cries, and the local knocking at the door, followed in his steps, and in a moment the half seemed alive with faces.

Charity, who during this scene had remained stupefiel by the horror of her discovery, stood shivering helplessly upon the stairs, and with wild eyes watched the policeman bandcuff the robber as he law upon the ground.

he lay upon the ground.

When more help presently arrived, they led him out, his clothes torn, and his tangled hair hanging in disorder over his soddened sallow face, smeared on one cheek by blood. With anything but a sailor's careless swagger, the baffled burglar slouched heavily past, the policeman's hand tightly closed upon his collar. As he went out of the door he half turned his head and glared upwards, with vengeful eyes, at the silent figure watching him, then shook his manacled fists at her, and went away with a sort of snort, quite dog-like.

When Jane went upstairs again, she found my lady lying with Jake with upstairs again, she build my hady lying motionless upon the bell-room floor, with Rath bending over her in alarm. She had wipel the blood from the old woman's face, and laid her head upon a pillow. She called to Charity to assist in lifting her on to the bed, but the servant did not respond. Like one in a dream she was sail standing upon the stairs, staring in bewilderment at the questions the police o as y. who, in this hour of need, displayed unwonted

It was Jane who, in this hour of need, displayed unwonted urage and forethought, and who proposed that somebody should

at once be sent for a doctor. "Mr. Jeffcoat?" said Ruth.

"Mr. Jeffcoat?" said Ruth.
But the other replied with a hard smile.
"My lady is not going to have Mr. Jeffcoat any more."
Ruth eyed her with a wondering mi-trust, and slightly coloured.
"I shall send for another dector—Mr. Gay."
"Gay! What do you mean? You must not send for him."
"She said I was to do so, and I must do what she says."
"She said so! How could she say so? She does not know him rewhere he lives."
"Yes she does, and I do too. I richted up his coul from the

or where he lives."

"Yes she does, and I do, too. I picked up his card from the floor of the drawing-room, that day he called here. My lady thinks him very clever."

The old woman, lying unconscious by their side while thus they talked, was mable to give her testimony. Buth said no more, but drew a little further back, and stood silently by the fire-side. A few moments later, when Jane moved towards the door, she looked up, and coming towards her, can hit at her hand.

"There has always been something between us, Jane," she said—"some misunderst nding that perhaps we might recover by a few.

"some misunderst ading that perhaps we might remove by words. I have never knowingly done anything to hart you. ove by a

do you shrink from me so?? "I am not shrinking," the other said, facing her for an instant with flishing eyes.

ier features.

"What is it, then?" But the girl looked away, again and the old grim shadow hardened "Nothing," she replied. "What do you suppose? Don't keep e, please. I want to go."
"You must not fetch that man, Jane. You do not understand,

but there are reasons why he should not come here."

"Why do you object to Mr. Jeffcoat, who is so clever and so

good?"
The girl's face was again in an angry blaze.
"Knd! kind! Whom is he kind to? And he is not clever.
Its is an imposto. I say he is, and I ought to know. I do know,
too, chita as I am."
"Stay a moment Lane."

"Stay a moment, Jane. S.ay and tell me what you mean."
The girl laughed hershly. "Nothing," she said. "What do you think? Leave go of me, please. I must fetch the doctor."
"Not Mr. Gry. Dear Jane, you will not fetch him when I beg

of you not to do zo."
"I will do what I cheese. This is not your house yet, nor ever will be while I live."
"Jane I How can y. u?"

"Jane I Howe in y. u?"
But the girt had gone, and to in after a messanger was despatched up in the errand site hart spiken of. Coming up-states after having given her instructions, and closing the door upon the retreating torm of the last policeman, who promised to call next day to see her ladyship, Jane found Charity Stone sitting upon the stairs near the door of her ladyship's bed-room, her face buried in her hands, and rocking herself slowly to and fro.

Jane stood before her for a few moments without speaking, trying to find a reason for this violent agitation, but without the faintest spark of pity. As, however, the woman did not look up, the girl stooped down and laid her hand upon the servant's shoulder.

stooped down and laid her hand upon the servant's shoulder.
Charity raised her head and stare i at her with meaningless eyes.

"What is the matter?" the girl asked.

"Oh, Miss Jane! oh, Miss Jane!"

"What is it? Have they robbed you?"

"Oh, if it was only that! If all that I had in the world could bring back the past—if it could save my poor deluded boy from ruin and disgrace!

A light dawned on the girl's min!, with the recollection of the dialogue she had one night overleand between Charity and the

dialogue she had one night overheard Letween Charity and the eved sailer.

dialogue she had one night overheard between Charity and the blue-eyed sailor.

"Did you know that man they have taken away?"

"Oh yes, oh yes, Miss Jane. Dear Miss Jane, you will not let them hurt him? I am sure he will give up all the things he teck. I will work my ingers to the bone to make up the loss, if there is any. I am certain he is not the worst. He was set on by the others. It is them that should be punished. But you won't let them hurt him? You will not let my lady prosecute? It all depends on you. A word of yours will stop it all."

"Do you know he has beaten her dreadfully—perhaps killed her? I have just sent for the doctor."

"Oh my bad, cruel boy! How could he? How could he?" There was something of contempt upon the girl's face as she listened to the other's whining, appeal and rambling speech. She saw tothing to awaken her pity in the mother's misery. Here was, indeed, an opportunity for that long threatened "paying out," which was to be Charity Stone's portion as well as all other's, who had thought fit to cross her path.

"I am sure my lady will have him transported," said Jane, "in spite of all I can say to her. I am very sorry, but I am sure she will."

The wretched woman rocked herself to and fro more violently.

d groaned aloud.
Without caring to hear more, Jane re-entered the old lady':

'I will be even with them all," she said, smiling softly to hor-

And, indeed, even now, it seemed as though her hour of triumph was approaching.

(To be continued.)

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

A VERY serious occurrence, which has resulted in the loss of one life, took place on the Southwark side of the new bridge now in course of construction at Blackfriars on Saturday.

It appears that at about twenty minutes to ten o'clock in the forenoon a number of men, acting under the orders of Mr. Bryant the engineer of the contractors for the construction of the bridge, were at work on the No. 3 pier from the Surrey side, lowering a large iron caisson, weighing about 30 tons, into the bed of the river, when it suddenly swerved out of its place and knocked two of the timber supports of the large platform aside, and a beam gave way and caused some boards to fall into the water, At the time four men were standing on the platform, and they were struck off. Two of the men, in falling, were thrown against the ron caisson, and they were seriously injured. The two other men fell into the water, and while they were in it the two first men fell off the caisson alongside them. All four were dreadfully bruised by a mass of floating timber in the river. Several men rushed to their assistance, and they were rescued. They were at once carried to Guy's Hospinoating timber in the river. Several men rushed to their assistance, and they were rescued. They were at once carried to Guy's Hospital, where they were attended to by the house surgeon.

A minute examination of the scene of the unfortunate occurrence by the engineer of the contractors shows that at the time of the

by the engineer of the contractors shows that at the time of the catastrophe there were three groups of men at work in the top of the platform. The platform stands at a distance of about thirty-ive feet from the water. It rests on thitteen large timber supports. These supports are placed at equal distances from each other, and they are let into the bed of the river. The caisson to which the accident occurred was the sixth and last one of No. 3 pier. It was what is called a cutwater caisson, and it was about twenty feet in diameter. It was intended to have lowered it into the bed of the river for the purpose of allowing the men to work inside it while they were making the foundations of one of the new piers for the bridge. It was raised on to a wooden stage alongside the place they were making the foundations of one of the new piers for the bridge. It was raised on to a wooden stage alongside the place where it was intended to lower it. It was then raise I from its temporary reating-place by means of crabs and chains. When it had been lifted several feet it addenly slipped, it is supposed owing to the breaking of the chain. The large caiseon then knocked against two of the timber supports of the platform; and they were struck out of their place. A portion of the platform on which the four unfortunate men were standing then fell. No part of the platform on which the other two batches of men were at work gave way.

The men, when they were taken to the hospital, were all suffering from effects of shock to the system, caused by the fall into the water. Their names are:—Thomas Cole, aged 26, living at 29, Brunswick-street, Blackfriars, arm broken and body bruised; Thomas Crowfield, aged 37, No. 14, John-street, Commercial-road, leg broken and shock to system; George Brabason, aged 35, 24, Carlton-cottages, Trinity-square, Borough, wound on head. The fourth man, named Brassey, was much more seriously injured, having been struck by the handle of the winch as it revolved when the caisson fell. He died on Sunday morning.

Sampines.—Various fishes of the herring family are cured and pass as sardines, especially sprats and young pilchards; and not long ago, upon examining the contents of a tin, we found that the fish contained in it were true anchovies. According to Mr. Couch, "the eardine appears to be the only fish of this family, except the pilchard, that has the dersal fin at the centre of gravity." Cavier states of the sardine that it is so much like the pilchard that the perceptible difference is its inferior size; but Mr. Couch mentions that "in the year 1843, eix hospicals of supposed pilchards were taken (on the Cornish coast, we presume), the fish about six inches long, and multitudes were so small as to pass through the meshes of the drift-nets. They were marked with spots along the sides, which grow faint and disappear as the colours face. Compared with a pitchard of the same size I found the marking of the head different," adds Mr. Couch, "and guttered on the lower margin, where the pilchard is plain. These small fish abounded at all distances from land, and in consequence, all the fish in time condition that were found a week or two previously had clistppeared. It would appear that the able Cornisk lichtly logist considered the small fish in question to be sardines.—Land and Water. SARDINES - Various fakes of the herring family are cured and

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Succession of sowings should be made of all hardy annuals that may be required to succeed those sown in March; and tender hinds, such as a tere, zimias, &c., may now be sown in the open ground. This is a good thus to sow hindy and hilf-hardy personials of all kiads, to get atrong plants for winter, either to remain out, or have the protection of a frame, or to take up and pot for early blooming in the greenhouse. Lovers of the Chineso primula should sow now for the next spring. Late planted roses should have plenty of water, and the surface mulched, and similar treatment given to hellyhooks and chrysanthennums pul out last month. Carnatious and picotees should be staked without delay, and their shoots thinned. Part and plant polyanthuses and primreses that have done blooming, and give them a rich loam and a shady aspect. Where it is intended to have new gravel, it would be advisable to defer it till the beds are filled, and the whole garden acquiring its full summer galety; a coating of fresh gravel then will add much to its fresh and bright apdearance. Roll and may grass turf frequently, to promote a fine close growth. Any watering of plants in the open ground should be done in the morning now, as the nights are often very cold. FLOWER GARDEN .- Succession of sowings should be made of

A "BLACK BALL" CLIPPER OFF LIVERPOOL. A "BLACK BALL" CLIPPER OFF LIVERPOOL.
The world-renowned "Black Bail" Line of Australian clippers
comprises not only the largest, but in every respect the finest and
the fastest ships in the world. The most celebrated ship affoat is the
Marco Polo, and her wonderful passage out to Melbourne with one
thousand passengers on board will never be forgotten. The voyage
from Liverpool to Melbourne, and back, occupied only five months
and twen y days, and has never been equalled by any other line of
ships. The house of Messes, James Baines and Co., which so dedeservedly ranks as the first Australian emigration house in the
hindom has always been renowned for its stalling enterprise, and kingdom, has always been renowned for its sterling enterprise, and its strict regard to all those details in the emigration business which its strict regard to all those details in the emigration business which which are so necessary for the safety, comfort, health, and convenience of emigrants. The increasing requirements of the public have invariably been promptly met by them at an almost fabulous expense, and we may no doubt attribute to this fact, in a very great degree, the marked preference which has invariably been given to the chips of the "Black Ball" Line over those of smaller and less distinguished lines. The great enterprise of this house in building large clipper-ships, which have been most truthfully styled "floating palaces," has been the pride of Liverpool, and we might almost say the envy of the world. The Donald M'Kay, a ship is herself a combination of beauty and strength, is 2,604 tens register. Her length is 260 feet, depth 29 feet, and breadth 46 feet. This is the largest sailing merchant ship in the world, and never leaves the port without a full complement of passengers. The celebrated clipper, James Baines, made the fastest passage across the Atlantic that was ever attempted by a sailing ship. Sho arrived in Liverclipper, Junes Baines, made the fastest passage across the Atlantic that was ever attempted by a sailing ship. She arrived in Liverpool in twelve days and a half after leaving America, having at times attained to a speed of twenty knots an hour, a swiftness that is not expected even from the enormous steamships employed for the conveyance of the mails to America. We cannot be surprised at her speed when we remember her yachi-like build, and that she spreads the enormous quantity of 13,000 yards of canvis in her sails. The next ship that approached the celebrated James Baines was the noble frigate-built clipper Lightning, also of the "Black Ball" Line. This majestic vessel, which truly "walks the occan like a thing of life," has made some of the most extraordinary and famous passages on record; and the reputation of the line has been worthily sustained also by the brilliant achievements of the Champion of the Sass, the Great Tasmonia, Commodore Perry, Indian Queen, Ocean Chief, and such a livet of splendid merciant ships as can nowhere clse be found—a fleet, too, which is large ships as can nowhere else be found-a fleet, too, which is large ships as can nowhere else be found—a fleet, too, which is large enough, and substantial enough, to form a navy for some of the smaller European States. The "Black Ball" Line, in fact, is composed of thirty of the largest ships in the world, and manned by more that 2,500 officers and men, who are all chosen from the best ranks of seafaring men, no less for the safety of the passengers than the protection of the owners, and the immense number of merchants and others who ship generally the most valuable of their goods by this line, on account of the known superiority of the ships and the officers and crews who navigate them. It is manifest, too, that a preference should be extended to a line that boasts of such ships as the James Baines, which has made the passage of such ships as the James Baines, which has made the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in sixty-three days; and the Lightning, which came from Melbourne to Liverpool in sixty-three days. It should be observed that eminent nautical men have condays. It should be observed that eminent nautical men have considered these passages as marvellous, because these runs are from anchorage to anchorage, and not from fanciful distances, as are so frequently seen given in newspaper advertisements, to decoy unwary shippers and passengers to inferior and slower-satting

ships.

The fleet of ships composing the "Black Ball" Line has been of infinite service to the nation, Messrs. James Baines and Co. having placed them at the service of the state during the war with Russia and the revolt in India, for the conveyance of troops to the seat of war, and of her Majesty's mails to Australia, during the temporary withdrawal of the steamers from the overland route for a like purwithdrawal of the steamers from the overland route for a like purpose. This last service was performed under centract with the Postmaster-General for a period of nearly two years, to his entire satisfaction. During the Indian rebellion and the Crimean war, several of these ships took an entire regiment of 1,000 men, with their officers, in the greatest comfort; and Lord Paumure, then Secretary of State for War, soon saw the superior advantages for the quick despatch, as well as the health of the troops, in employing such fine ships for the purpose, instead of the old class of transports. The Champion of the Seas, Lightning, James baines, Great Tasmanla, Salidanha, Couway, Medina, and Gipsy Bride were so employed. The fame of the "Black Ball" Line has also reached the Court, and her Majosty the Queen felt so great a de sire to see them, that on the first occasion of their being at Portsmouth, her Majosty the Queen distinguished the owners and officers by honouring the ships with a visit, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and attended by the naval and military authorities.

TURKISH CAVALRY FORDING A RIVER.

TURKISH CAVALRY FORDING A RIVER.

THE engraving on page 252 of the fording of a river by Turkish cavalry, is from a picture by M. Decamps, and was first exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of Fine Arts in 1855. M. Decamps lived a long time in the East, and delights in painting Eastern subjects, which are described by Oriental travellers as wonderfully real, and, indeed, by some as miraculous; yet he is, nevertheless, a materialist in painting, and his works appeal to the eye alone, never telling the least story.

On yes 10h, wes 10h, yes 1—It is an asknowledged fact that houses & Ca's Halsebnines Hall, the Hamilton) is the best-haped one in London, equal to wheel's sold for Twelve and Six at the West-End houses. Jones & Co.'s Manufactories, 78, Long Acre.—Adviv.

A SAVAGE PRIEST IN LOVE.

A SAVAGE PRIEST IN LOVE.

A Capuchin friar, known in religion by the name of Father Fananu I, has just been condemned by the Court of Assize at Brescia to impresonment for twelve years, with hard labour for a murderous assault upon a young girl. The facts of the case are somewhat serieus. The victim was a resy, buxom, country wereb, the handmaiden of a priest with whom our triar stood on terms of especial intimacy, and in spite of her close connection with the cloth, a young person of irrepreachable character, according to the general testimony of the neighbourheod. In the course of his frequent visits to the house of his friend, to whom he was accustomed to render occasional assistance in the discharge of his of his frequent visits to the house of his friend, to whom he was accustomed to render eccasional assistance in the discharge of his sacred functions, Father Limanuel could not fail to be struck with the substantial charms of the bella servotta. He, in fact, fell over head and heels in love with her, and as love without reciprocity, whatever may be said about free-trade, is without doubt an unmitigated evil, he did not scruple to arow his passion, and to solicit the most unequivocal tokens of a corresponding continent. His conduct thus far, if not in strict conformity with the prescriptions of ecclesiastical discipline, is at least human, and not without respectable precedents, for love that rules the cottage and the camp, it history says true, has not always spared the closter. Father Emanuel neglected his beads, and took to the twining of true lovers' knots. The choicest products of his garden, the rarest nosegays, baskets laden with the most luscious electrics, and with the plumpest figs, were effered at the shrine of his unharlowed affection. But the divinity was obsurate, on! the sole return youchsafed for these teader advances was the occasional flog of a wooden show at the sacred tonearo of the rejected wershipper. attention. But the divinity was obtained, on the sole return vonchasfed for these tender advances was the occasional flog of a wooden show at the sacred toneuro of the rejected worshipper. For some time the haples of riar been his return with unexampled meckness. He would even stoop not to clude the missile, but to pick it up, and after having covered it with passionate, kisses return it to its owner. But even a friar's patience has its limits. One day Father Emanuel appeared, as usual, at the parsonage, carrying in his hand something carefully wrapped in a pocket handkerchief. He renowed his desperate suit, and was again repulsed. High words ensued, and at last the friar, maddened with the fary of his conflicting passions, flug himself upon the poor girl, and beat her savagely about the heal with the weapon—a laundress's from—which he had brought with him. The wounds inflicted were at first believed to be mortal, but, happily for the victim and for her cruel assailant, this was not the case, although it is said that the girl will remain distigured for the rest of her days. At the trial the friar pleaded temporary insanity, the result, he said, of the violence of his passion. But the offence was brought home against him, and the sentence of the Court in this degenerate Italy, where priests and laymen must now answer alike for their misdeeds, war, as I have already stated.

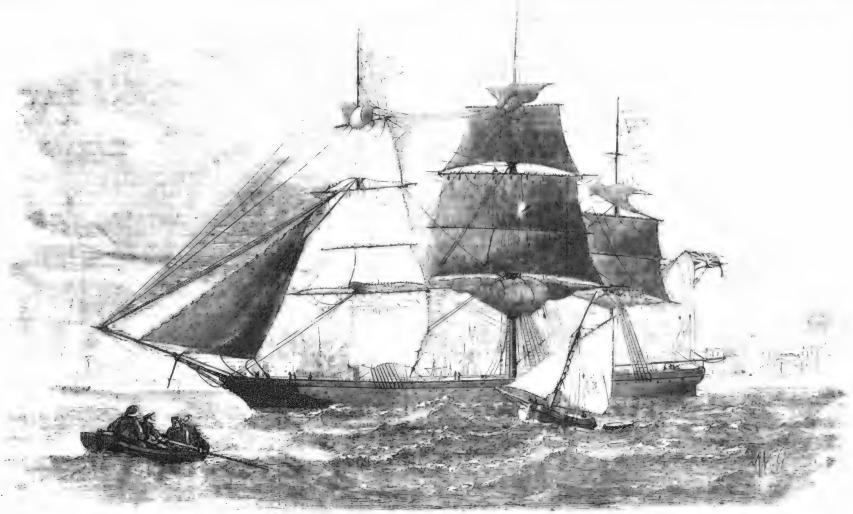
EXTRAORDINARY ROMANCE.

EXTRAORDINARY ROMANCE.

The London correspondent of the Belfast News Letter vouches for the truth of the following somewhat remarkable narrative:

"A short time since an old lady, living in one of the small streets leading out of Albany-street, Regent's Park, close to what was once the Colosseum, entered the shop of Mr.—, a poulterer in the neighbourhood, and purchased a chicken. The tradesman was attentive to her, as such people ought to be, and the lady became a customer, always coming to the shop and giving her own orders. She appeared to be very old, but to have all her faculties about her. On Saturday evening she came when the poulterer happened to be very busy. She said she wished to speak to him, and he asked her to walk into the little parlour behind the shep, and he would come to her the moment he was disengaged. In the parlour she met the daughter of the poulterer, and, after a me conversation, in the course of which she remarked that the young girl looked lift and required change of air, she produced a parcel, tied up in paper, and said, 'Give this to your father, as he is busy and cannot come, and I cannot wait. I wish him to take you away for a little change, and here is something that will enable him to do so.' She placed the parcel in the girl's hand, and told her to lock it up in a cupboard to which she pointed. The girl did so, and thought no more of the matter; but when some hours subsequently the shop was closed, and her father came into the parlour to get his supper, she produced the parcel, and gave the message by which it was accompanied. The poulterer laughed as he united it; but, to his amazement, the parcel was found to consist of banknotes and gold of the value of 1,000l. There was also in it an antique gold watch and chain. The next day Mr. — hurried notes and gold of the value of 1,000%. There was also in it an antique gold watch and chain. The next day Mr. — hurried round to his customer to thank her, when she desired him to take his daughter out of town for a few days, and on their return to inform her of their arrival. This of curse, was done. A day or two after their return she called at the shop of Mr. — and said the which do not the course to the phase to take accompanied by the two after their return she called at the shop of Mr. — and said she wished him to come to her house to tea, accompanied by his daughter. As they were about to leave, after partaking of her h spirality, she said to Mr. —, 'I wish you particularly to call upon me to-morrow merning, and bring with you two respectable persons upon whom you can rely.' The next marning Mr. attended, accompanied by the curate of the parish and a neighbour. The old lady then said that the was upwards of 90 years of age, and had no relative living but a cousin, an attorney, who, she alleged, had not treated her well, and by whom, she said, she had lost 20,000%. She added that she had 25,000% in Cassis still left, and that, as she felt she would not live long, and was who, she alteged, had not treated her well, and by wholl, she said lost 20,000k. She added that she had 25,000k in C sols still left, and that, as she felt she would not live long, and was resolved that the attorney should not get anything below,ing to her, she had asked Mr. — to attend, with two witnesses, in order that she might transfer to him, for his own absolute use, the 25,000k to which she had referred. She added that she sense very well what she was about, and that by giving him the money while she was alive, instead of bequeathing it to him at her death, he would be saved the payment of legacy duty to the extent of 2,000k. This announcement appeared to be of so singular a nature that the clergyman very properly suggested that a solicitor should be sent for. The man of law came accordingly, and the transfer was duly effected. The old lady's presentiment of approaching dissolution proved to be correct, as she died a few weeks after making this singular disjosition of her property. It seems that before her death she had intended to give the money to a chemist with whom she used to deal, but that he had offended by so to inattention to her wishes. The moral of this story (of the substantial accuracy of which there can be no denot whatevar) by so e inattention to her wishes. The moral of this story (of the substantial accuracy of which there can be no doubt whatever) is that civility costs nothing, and may sometimes yield a righ

FATHER SECCHI, the celebrated Roman astronomer, shows at the Great Extition, a curious clock, of his invention, which automatically marks down, on a long slip of paper, that is unrolled at one end and roll dup at the other, the hour, the direction and intensity of the wind, the quantity of rain that has fallen within a given time, the height of the barometer, and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere. All this work is effected by half a dozen pencils constantly in motion, and which perform their task with unerring fidelity.



BLACK BALL AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER OFF LIVERPOOL. (See Page 251.)



TURKISH CAVALRY ON FORDING A RIVER. (AFTER A PICTURE BY M. DECAMPS. See Page 251).

THE CAMP AT CHALONS

(By the Special Correspondent of the Standard.)

(by the opecual correspondent of the Standard.)

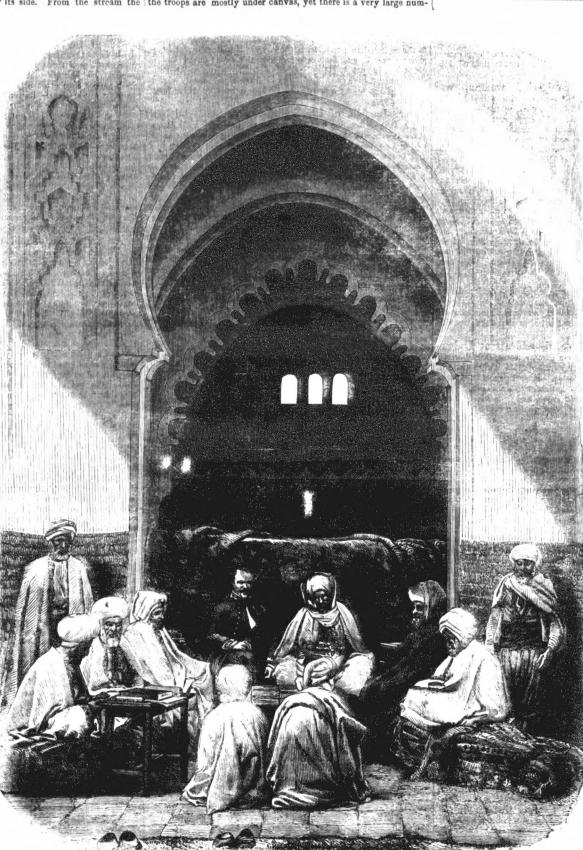
It is about three-quarters of an hour by rail to the little station where the camp is situated, and immediately upon leaving it I saw the camp before me. The camp of Chalons is situated upon a plain of a mile wide by from two and a-half to three miles long. It is divided into two parts by a slight depression of the ground, which runs down its entire length a good deal to the left of what would be the centre line, and dividing it therefore into two unequal parts, the smaller of which is nearly covered with tents and storehouses. the smaller of which is nearly covered with tents and storehouses. The larger has tents down one side only, leaving a large open plain nearly half-a-mile wide for the movements of the troops. In the lower ground, which forms the division, runs a small stream, with a narrow belt of trees growing by its side. From the stream the ground to the right makes a gentle but steady rise and stream are ploughed spaces of field but otherwise the camp is at its best. The soil is sandy, with a scanty herbage, which at present is high, and covers the sandy plain with a bright green; but ten days of such weather as we have lately had will turn the place into a hayfield—three weeks will make it a mere desert. Although the troops are mostly under canvas, yet there is a very large numgentle but steady rise and the sandy plain with a bright green; but ten days of such weather as we have lately had will turn the place into a hayfield—three weeks will make it a mere desert. Although

ground to the right makes a gentle but steady rise, so that the ground upon which the review takes place being slightly sloping, is admirably adapted for seeing all that goes on. At the upper side of this exercise ground are the buildings devoted to the general in command and to his staff. Before making any inspection of the camp itself, I hurried away to the place where the mass was being held. It was on the exercise ground, upon the upper side of which, near the commanding officer's upper side of which, near the commanding officer's pavilion, the altar was set up. It was a lofty edifice, composed of four strong poles, supporting a canopy, and decorated with clusters of French flags. Banach is of French flags. Beneath it stood the altar, sufficiently raised to be visible all over the plain. The troops were massed before this, but very few could hear the voice the officiating priests. The mass was just over as I arrived, and the troops marched back along the plain, and formed for a defile plain, and formed for a defile past General L'Admirault, the general in command, who, with the generals of division and a very large staff, took up his post a hundred yards or so distant from the altar. Each regimental band as it passed the general, turned off from the line of march, drew up near the staff, and continued the staff, and continued playing until the regiment had passed, when it fell into the rear, and the next band struck up. As nearly as I could calculate rather more than 30,000 mm, filed near than 30,000 men filed past, including six battaries of artillery and two regiments of Hussars.

The camp, when complete, will consist of four divisions, will consist of four divisions, each containing atout 10,000 infantry, together with a proportion of artillery and cavalry. The infantry have all, or nearly all, arrived; the cavalry are still coming in; a regiment of Lancers had arrived only that morning, and were of course excused from parade. The artillery are not as yet in anything like the force they will finally attain. I counted upon one baggage train at the station over a hundred caiscons. I cannot say the marching cannot say the marching past was good: some regi-ments—especially the Volti-geurs, a battalion of whom marched at the head of each division—kept a tolerable line; others were as crooked as the letter S. Their time even was not perfect, and I think the French ear for

manent quartermaster's staff of the place. The tents are mostly round, similar to our own, but flatter in comparison to their height. In the Crimea, I remember that they were painted a dark blue for about a foot from the top, but this is now given up. Each is provided with a ventilating hole at the top, protected from the rain by a mushroom-shaped protuberance on the summit of the pole. In some respects the camp is not so pretty as it will be in a short time. The men have not as yet had time to erect the little turf mounds with a few flowers in front of their touts, and the gardens are mere ploughed spaces of field but otherwise the camp is at its best. The soil is sandy, with a scanty herbage, which at present

at the melancholy news which had arrived that peace was signed, and that they were not going to fight the Prussians after all—at least, not for a few months. The officers are as savage as the men. Promotion is very slow in the French army. There is no purchase, and consequently, as in our own non-purchase regiments, there are very few steps, and men grow old as lieutenants. Not a little, thon, do they long for war, which may benefit them in two ways: first, there are the deaths and invalid vacancies; secondly, the regiments are increased by new levies, and sweeping promotions take place. Very hard, therefore, do they find it, that the chance of promotion, and the sincere desire to wipe off old scores and new ones with the Prussians, are both baulked by this unlooked-for peace.



think the French ear for time cannot be good, a I constantly see regiments, with a band at their head playing a most inspiring march, yet not keeping step. The peculiar dress of the French solider makes the slightest divergence from the solider makes the slightest divergence from the peculiar dress of the French solider makes the slightest divergence from the peculiar dress of the french solider makes the slightest divergence from the slight and therefore show but little, but the white gaiters with the blick boto peeping out below catch the eye very strongly. As they march, the slightest inequality in time or in the height of raising the foot catches the eye at once and makes them look even more irregular than they really are. The cavalry struck me as being badly brosed. On parade they looked well enough, but I examined them after they were picketted and stripped, and they were a poor lot of creatures, especially the grey horses of the Lancer regiment, which seemel jaded and worm out. Of course I saw thom at a disadvantage, as some of the grey horses of the Lancer regiment, which seemel jaded and worm out. Of course I saw thom at a disadvantage, as some of the grey horses of the Lancer regiment, which seemel jaded and worm out. Of course I saw thom at a disadvantage, as some of the grey horses of the Lancer regiment, which seemel jaded and worm out. Of course I saw thom at a disadvantage, as some of the grey horses of the Lancer regiment, which seemel jaded and worm out. Of course I saw thom at a disadvantage, as some of the grey horses of the Lancer regiment, which seemel jaded and worm out. Of course I saw thom at a disadvantage, as some of the grey horses of the Lancer regiment, which seemel jaded and worm out. Of course I saw thom at a disadvantage, as some of the grainests have come long distances, and have travelled by road. The artillery horses are strong, service-ble animals. Although the regiments have come long distances, and have travelled by road. The first processe consisted chiefly in taking of th

COURT OF APPEAL, ALGERIA.

THE Government of Al-giers is administered by the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, who is Governor-General, and responsible to the French Cabinet; there

to the French Cabinet; there is besides a civil intendant.
Previously to 1830, the government was invested in a Dey or Pacha, being the head military officer, who exercised absolute power. with regard to justice, it has been continued by the French, except in political cases, much on the same footing as under the Turkish footing as under the Turkish dominion, being administered by the rabbins amongst the Jews, and by cadis and other officers, according to the Mussulman law, among the Turks, Moors, Arabs, &c. n Algiers, questions among Europeans are decided by a civil court, and a correctional and criminal court. The civil court finally decides upon civil court finally decides upon civil court finally decides upon all cases in which the sum in dispute is under 12,003 francs; when the sum ex-ceeds this, an appeal may be made to the royal court of Aix, in France. At Oran and Bona there are French judges who decide cases under appeal to the Court of Algiers. In their procedure, Algiers. In their procedure, no departure from the French code is permitted. The engraving on the present page shows the interior of the Algiers Court of Appeal.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

THE Lord Bishop of Salisbury held his tricunial Salisbury held his trieunial visitation at Bridport last week, when there was a large attendance of clergy and churchwardens. The charge was of a voluminous and elaborate character, and was principally devoted to a vindication of the following doctrines:—1. "That certain men have had entrusted tain men have had entrusted them by God, as fellow-workers with Him, super-natural powers and preroga-tives." 2. "That God has been pleased to give to them, His ministers, the power of so altering the elements of bread and wine so as to make them the channel of conveying to the soul for its subsistence the refreshing conveying to the soul for its subsistence the refreshing body and blood of Christ."

3. "That as Christ, the ascended Lord, is ever pleading to the clergy, His ministers plead on earth that which He pleads in heaven."

4. "That God, who alone can forgive sins, hath delegated to them, His representatives, the power and authority of expressing to those fitting to receive it the pardon of their sins." He proceeded to say that there was a time to speak, and a time to keep

MORNINGS WITH THE MAGISTRATES.

Three boys, named George Taylor, Francis Wardell, and Henry Hollowas, were charged at Wandsworth Police-court with being in the unlawful presession of two dead rabbits and a fowl. Police-constable Kempster, 279 W, said that on Monday last he received information that four live rabbits were stolen from the premises of Mr. Huggins at Clapham Park. This morning he went to the house where Holloway lived, and took him into custody. He at first denied knowing anything about the rabbits, but he afterwards stated that one of the other boys had two rabbits, but threw them away. Witness afterwards went to a shed in a meadow in Crescent-road, where he found the other two prisoners. On scarching the shed he found two skins, which corresponded with the todies of the rabbits brought to the station. He also found a sack in the shed in which there were pigeon feathers, and some rabbits fluff. Other criminatory evidence baving been given, the prisoners denied all knowledge of the rabbits, and Mr. Dayman remanded the prisoners for inquiries.

Margaret Warren, a meanly-clad woman, was charged at Marlborough-street Police-court with assaulting her daughter, Magaret Warren, about twelve years of age.—The complainant, a weak child, said a I reside with my father and mother at No. 28, Tower-street. Last night my mother struck me on the head with a saucepan handle, and afterwards threw me down stairs. Mr. Knox: This is the letter the father writes to me:—"Year Worship.—I am very sorry to inform you of the bad conduct of my wite towards me and the children. She has stripped my room almost of everything she can buy her hands on. She has taken the beit things away, and I have nothing to cover me and the children with. I am laid up with rheumatism in my legs, and sanet walk across the room. She is very cruel to me now I can't help myself. Drink is her only study. She has commenced taking the things off the children's backs to keep them from school. She will not let them go to school for some reason or the other. I am nearly broken-hearted about her. She has be n going on like this for ten years, and s'e has only just come out of prison." Evidence in support of the child's statement was given. The prisoner, in the course of a rambling address to the magistrate, in which she talked of her "poor dear children," and her "poor sick husband," promised that if the magistrate would forgive her she would at once take the pledge.—Mr. Knox said: I shall commit you for six months under the Aggravated Assaul's Act, and at the end of that time you will find bail for £20 for three months.

William Palmer, who gave his address at Union-court, Bishops, ate-street; and John Brown, of 4, Dorset-street, Spitalfields, were charged before Alderman Hale with having in their possession four counterfeit florins. John Egan, 128 B, said that on the previous evening, about a quarter to six o'clock he saw the prisoners in Bell-alley, Moorgate-street, and from what he saw he was induced to watch them. It soon became evident to him that they knew that he was watching them, for they separated, and Palmer seemed to be most anxious to get away. Witness told a constable to detain Brown, and he went after Palmer, who was m king off. He stopped him, and told him he had reason to believe that he had counterfeit coin in his possessiou. Palmer said he had n t at the same time producing a shilling and a sixpence which were good. He took him to the station-house and rearched him, and in the middle of a half-quartern loaf he was carrying witness found three counterfeit fi rins wrapped up in separate pieces of paper. Brown gave a false address. Constable Lawley took charge of Brown, and on the way to the station-house he put his hand to his pocket. Witness pulled it away, and told him to keep his hand away from his pocket, and immediately a counterfeit florin dropped from the leg of his trousers on the pavement, and he (Lawley) picked it up. Egan added that he had made inquiry, and found that at a shop in Tabernacle-walk Brown bought the loaf found on Palmer, for which he gave a counterfeit florin. The woman gave him 1s. 61. In silver change, and was about to give him the other 21, but he walked out of the shop without taking it. The prise ners were remanded.

A girl, apparently about eighteen years of age, with somewhat coarse features but well-formed, wearing a dark dress, a grey, light fitting, and shabby white leghorn hat, round which was twisted a black veil, was brought before Mr. Newton, at Worship street, charged by the police with teing found wandering in the Bethnal gren-road, and also with being intoxicated. A constable of the N division sai!—Yesterday evening I saw a mob of persons surrounding the girl, pueling her about. She was evidently in liquor, and seemingly not knowing which way she was going. I, therefore, took her to the station-house at Hackney, but it was with the greatest difficulty any address could be obtained from her, even when quite sober, and the principal thing she did was to laugh. Mr. Newton: What name has she given?—Witness: Eliza Scoll. The girl during this statement leant over the iron rail of the dock concealing her face from sight. Mr. Newton (to B ndall, the gooler).—See what you can make of her. Bendall: Where do you live?—Girl: No. 4, Basiett's-terrace, Bendall: Where's thac?—Girl: Oh, near Victoria Park. Constable: There's no such place, sir. Inspector Gibbons, N division.—Premit me, sir. A week since this girl was brought to the station house, charged with being found on the Hackney-marsh. A constable brought her in about ten o'clock at night, he having seen her lying there—I believe in a very stagnant part of it. Her mai ner was then just the same as now. I recognised her immediately. She was brou ht in last evening. Mr. Newton: And what became of her then?—Inspector: She was taken to the workhouse, sir, where, I believe in a very stagnant part of it. Her mai ner was then just the same as now. I recognised her immediately. She was trou ht in last evening. Mr. Newton: Because I that k you are not in a fit state to take care of yourself. Girl: Oh yes, I am. I want busile and life; business will take all this weight off my mind. Mr. Newton: The best thing I can do is to send you to the workhouse, where you were before. I dare

William Turner, a journeyman tailor belonging to the trade union, residing at 2, Ponsely-street, Vauxball, was placed at the bar, of the Southwark Police-court charged with being denth and describing in Lambeth-square, New-eer, and annaying John Region, a whor journeymen belon residing in the square. The complanear sair that he belonged to the union, and a few days aco, owing to the wants of his family, he left the stake and undertook work as before. In concequence of that he had been compelled to undergo all sorts of petty annoyances, which he, however, took as little notice of as possible. The prisoner, however, carried it a little to far, by banging about his house all

Friday and collecting mobs about, by telling them witness was a deserter. Mr. Burcham asked whether the prisoner intimidated or threatened him in any way. Witness replied that he did not on Friday, but on Thursday night he followed him about and threatened him. Ha, however, took no notice of that, but when on Friday he collected a mob about the house he called the attention of the police to his conduct, and he was taken into custody. Mr. Burcham asked if he used any threats to hin at that time. Witness replied in the negative. A law wanted was the prisoner to keep the peace, not to annoy him, and let him do his work. He had no illwill against the prisoner at all. The prisoner here said that he never threatened or intimidated the complainant at any time. The facts were they liad crked and lived together, and there was some grievance about the rent, which he spoke to him about, and that he blowed him up. Police-constable 189 L said he saw the prisoner with a mob round him in Lambeth-square on Friday afternoon. He was pointing to the complainant's house saying he was a deserter from the camp. The complainant came out and ordered him away, and finding he was drunk he took him to the station-house and locked him up. Mr. Burcham told the prisoner that it was fortunate for him the complainant came out and ordered him away, and finding he was drunk he took him to the station-house and locked him up. Mr. Burcham told the prisoner that it was fortunate for him the complainant had not given him in custody for intimidation on Thursday, as he should then have put the law in full force against him. As it was, he sentenced him to pay a fine of 5s., and in default committed him for five days.

Mr. Jousiffe, of 19, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, and 2, Peter-street, Southwark Bridge-road, appeared to a summons, at the instance of the excise authorities, charging him with having sold to a publican a quantity of treacle or saccharine matter, to be used in the abulteration of beer.—As the defendant pleaded guilty, the facts were not gone loto, but Mr. Dwelly mentioned that the defendant, who is a manufacture of vinegar and cordials, had for some time been suspected of supplying adulterating matter to publicant. A watch had been set upon him, and he had been detected in the act. Mr. Dwelly produced a circular issued by the defendant and his brother, "Charles and George Jousiffe, importers of Dantzic sprace, cordial compounders, and makers of liquid refined sugar and spirit colouring." Several of the articles mentioned in the circular scemed to be designed for the adulteration of spirits. One of the items was "London Cream," which was stated to be "highly appreciated by all who have tried it, being flavoured with finest juniper berries and other ingredients used by distillers. To 100 gallons of gin, 17 or 22 U.P., and four gallons of London Cream. Use no sugar. It will allow of six or seven additional gallons of liquor, and be superior to any gin made in the ordinary way. (The word "liquor," as used in the trade, means water.) In making up gin or cordials the liquor should be boiled and used cold." "Concentrated essence of Pine.—To 50 gallons of essence, or according to the quantity of liquor use." "Concentrated essence of Pine, No. 2.—This the same as No. 1, but contains an artificial heat, which allows an extra quantity of liquor." "Cheap Rum.—To five gallons of proof rum add one gallon of diquor and one quart of concentrated essence of Pine No. 2." "Cheap Gin.—To 10 gallons of 22 U.P. gin, instead of sugar use two quarts of the cream and three gallons of liquor," &c.—The defendant said that the material which he sold to the publican in question, a Mr. Moore, was nothing but pure saccharine matter.—The defe

CASUALTY AND CRIME.

Three leading Femians, named Cody, Flood, and Duffy, have been found guilty, at the Dublin Special Commission. Some of the details of the evidence afforded additional proof of the remarkably perfect organisation which characterised the scheme of rebellion. Cody, for inetance, was "head of the Fenian detective police formed to watch the authorities;" and a "shooting circle" had directions to assassinate informers and prominent detectives. Arrest of judgment was moved on a point of law, and the decision of the Court was deferred until Monday next. A man, a red Aylward, said to be shot at by Fenians, turns out to be a Fenian himself, and is in custody.

A suicide of a very shocking character was committed on Monday morning, in the celebrated (layton Tunnel of the London and Brighton Railway. When the eight a.m. train from London to Brighton had got about 100 yards within the tunnel, a respectably-dressed man, who had got into a second-class carriage at the Three Bridges station, suddenly opened the door and threw himself out before his fellow-passengers had time to restrain him. On arrival at the next station, the fact was telegraphed to Brighton, and a special engine was at once sent to the spot. The body of the unfortunate man was found divided in three parts, his head and one leg being completely separated from the trunk. The remains were taken to a public-house at Ryccombe, where they await identification.

At Liverpool, on Saturday, two men, named Henry Johnson and Robert Turner, were charged with having cruelly ill-treated a calf. Police-constable Turst said that on the previous day he was on duty in Scotland-road, when his attention was called to the moaring of a calf in a butcher's yard. On going into the yard he saw a calf, about two or three years old, lying on its side, with Turner hotding a wound on the neck. Johnson was holding the calf by the tail. The tail was doubled hard up. Witness said, "Why are you ill-treating the calf?" One of the men said that was not ill-treating, and if witness would only wait a while they would show him that they would do the same to two other calves. The excuse they gave for using the calves in the manner described was that it was to whiten the yead. The eyes of the calf were rolling, and almost starting out of their sockets. The men said they would not slaughter the calf until Monday. It was stated to be the custom to bled then day after day until they fall down, then they leave them until they get a little better, and then they bled them again. The cree was acjourned.

On Saturday evening two Fenian convicts at the Spike Island depet made a murdoous retack on one of the warders in charge of them, and having knocked blin down, field to a boat and pushed off from the island, with a view to escaping. In the meantime, the officer recovered, raised an alarm, and ran to the

shore, where he levelled his revolver at the convicts, and called upon them to come back. The convicts had no oars, and were consequently unable to make any progress, and were in a short time re-captured. One of the convicts engaged in this affair is the Fenian, Underwood O'Connor, who was last year sentenced to penal servitude for life, in consequence of a determined and pre-arranged attempt to kill Warner, the informer, at Howth, near Dublin. Captain M'Cafferty is sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of June. The prisoner accepted his sentence, and expressed his willingnoss to again take part in the rebellion, if there was any possibility of success. He decided all connection with the movement in County Dublin, or with the Assassination Committee, being opposed to unnecessary effusion of blood. He requested that his body might be given to his attorney, to have it buried in consecurated ground.

A very serious riot has taken place at Glangool, about one mile from Ballynouty, and nine miles east of Cashel. Some time ago a man named Lawrence Kelly, with his two brothers, were dispossessed of a farm, under an ejectment obtained by the Irish Land Company at the quarter sessions at Thurles, for the non-payment of three years' rent. Soon afterwards another person named Fogarty took the farm. The consequence was that both parties were constantly engaged in squabbles and law-suits at the petty sessions. Latterly it was apprehended that Kelly was determined to retake the farm by forcible possession. Fogarty, fearing that Kelly would put his oft-repeated threats into execution, had gathered twenty men into the house to defend it, armed with different kinds of weapons. About two o'clock nearly fifty men attacked the house. They were frequently repulsed by the defenders. The parties outside then commenced to throw down the house with crowbars, and after some time effected a partial entrance. Several persons were severely wounded. One man, named James Maher, had his arm severed from his body with a blow of a hatchet. The police of Ballynouty, under Sub-Inspector Monshan, got information of the riot, proceeded at once to the spot, and succeeded in arresting six of the attacking party, who were lodged in the county gool at Clonmel.

An inquest was held on Saturday evening, at the Star Hotel, Anerley, on the body of Thomas Jennings, aged 43. The deceased had been in the employ of the company for eleven years as a workman. On Thursday he and some other mea were at work at the Crystal Palace, picking up and weighing the iron material destroyed by the late fire. The deceased went from his work, and when next seen was at the top of the north water tower, standing on the outside rail. He had his cap in his right hand, and waving it, cried, "Good bye, chaps!" He then threw his cap into the air, and leaped over the railing, a height of 220ft. from the ground. His fellow-workmen who saw his descent ran to the place, but he was quite dead, nearly every bone in his body being broken. No reason was assigned for this act of the deceased man. He had been drinking rather freely of late, and had complained of a pain in his head. He had also become very desponding, and had told his wife that "he felt something was going to happen." The Coroner remarked that the work the deceased was at would occasion a great deal of stooping, and that in all probability the stooping, combined with the effects of the drink, had caused a rush of blood to the head. The deceased appeared to have been very excited before leaping from the twee. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

A case, which it is to be feared is only one of many of a similar character, came before Mr. T. H. Travis, stipendiary magistrate at Hull, on Wednesday. Two Prussian girls, apparently about one or two and twenty years of age, told the following story to the magistrate, through Dr. Jacobson, the interpreter:—
They and another girl, a native of Holland, carried on the business of seamstresses in Autwerp. One day, while pursuing their ordinary avocation, a blind man and his wife entered their house, and the former stated that he wanted a barmaid, a chambermaid, and a maid-of-all-work for a large hotel in Halifax, and thought the three girls would just suit. Negociations were entered into, and such tempting offers held out that the girls accepted the supposed situations, on condition that the man would pay their fares. This he did, and took possession of their wearing apparel and some few triakets that his dupes were possessed of. On arriving in the Humber on Monday last, the villain told the girls that he had brought them to England for an immoral purpose. They at once said that they would not comply with his request, and demanded their clothes. He relused to give them up, but just at this time a Dutchman came on board, and one of the girls, hearing her language spoken, went to the man and told her troubles. After some conversation with the blind man and his wife, they gave the Dutch girl ten francs and her wearing apparel. The two other girls, seeing this, wanted to come to the same terms, but were not successful in their endeavours. Threats were held out, and the poor dupes were allowed to go on shore. They went to Dr. Jacobson, and by his advice application was made to the stipendiary. The blind man and his wife were fetched, and the former was forced to pay their passage home, and deliver up the clothes in his possesion. The money was given to Mr. Lanving, the agent of the Society for Aiding Distressed Foreigners, by whom the unfortunate girls will be sent home.

A few days ago, about twelve o'clock at night, Sivori, the celebrated violinist, was talking with some friends at the door of a cafe on the Boulevards, having just left a private concert at which he had been invited to play. One of the numerous little Italian beggar boys who infest Paris, with his violin in one hand and his cap in the other, was begging a few sous from the persons who were sitting outside enjoying the cool of the evening. Sivori called this little mendicant to him, and taking from him his wretched instrument, executed thereon a very elaborate piece, which not only astonished the fiddle and its owner, but attracted in a very short time a crowd of admining listeners. When he had finished he gave back the violin to the little beggar, and, hat in hand, commenced a collection in favour, as he said, "of a brother artist in distress." It is needless to say that every one gave something, and the "artist in distress" received more on this occasion than he had ever done before, or than he probably ever will do again.

BURKE'S STATUE.—There is now every probability that Foley's statue of Edmund Burke, which has for some time been in the hands of the bronzefounder, will soon be placed on its pedestal at Duolin. The subscription list is nearly full. His Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn has given £20, and the Board of Trinity College have increased their subscription from £50 to £000. The statue is to be creeted in the front of Trinity College, in a line with Mr. Foley's figure of Goldsmith.

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JUDY'S BON MOTS.

JUDY'S BON MOTS.

THE GOOSE CLUB.—Son: Pap), I have been —aw—thinking of — aw — joining a club. Every fellah belongs to a club—aw. Now what club should you wecommend?—Papa: Oh, a Goose club, by all means.

An old Radical friend of ours says the Reform Bill of Mr. Disraeli must be lame and imperfect, as it would not require to be carried through the

it would not require to be carried through the

To Selina.—Tis a mortal relief, loce, to find you're but mortal, I'd feared you were "one or two" more; We are told angels weep, I've no doubt angels sleep. But I cannot believe that they

Mem. Fon Mr. Babbage.—" Constitutional Liberalism" has lest its Organ.

BITS OF "FUN."

BITS OF "FUN."

A FOR-LORNE STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Had the Trip to the Tropics of Lord Lorne been as wilely read as it deserves to be, we feel assured that the public would not have so rendily laughed at the Jamsier Committee, and its stories of the atrocities perjetrated in the island. What will our readers say to such a combination of butchery and brewery as is shadowed forth in the following quotation?—"Me informant has seen little flegging on the estate on which he was engaged. When they flegged, however, it would on pretty tight; the lash, a long flexen thong, being so vigorously applied, that bill od was drawn freely. Six hundred and forty hogsheads were made on the estate." We cannot quite reconcile his lordship's statement about the small amount of flagging with the idea of six hundred and forty hogsheads of blood made on the estate. Either the Jamaica planter behaves very badly to his African, or Lord Lorne treats his English with ignorance, that fruitful source of babarity. his English with ignorance, that fruitful source of barbarity.

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I. P. NEWSB

RECEIVED 2 9

No. 17.-

Ov Friday last, Dublio, Edward Ov was brought up for Constable Kelly, of from the Meath Ho There being no of "The labours of th

to a close. We have during almost the cases of, I may say a sameness in one the attempt to estab as it was criminal.
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